

Moray

BOROUGH OF CASTLEFORD



ANNUAL HEALTH REPORT

Year ended 31st December, 1960

Medical Officer for Health and Divisional Medical Officer for Maternity
and Child Welfare and School Medical Services :
J. M. PATERSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., M.R.S.H.

Public Health Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent :
E. J. WINFIELD, M.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I., M.Inst.P.C.

THE MUNICIPAL BOROUGH OF CASTLEFORD

ANNUAL HEALTH REPORT

YEAR ENDED 31st December, 1960

Medical Officer of Health and Divisional Medical Officer
for Maternity & Child Welfare
and School Medical Services:

J.M. PATERSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., M.R.S.H.

Senior Public Health Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent:

E.J. WINFIELD, M.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I., M.Inst.P.C.

MUNICIPAL BOROUGH OF CASTLEFORD

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

as at 31st December, 1960

CHAIRMAN
Alderman A. Pickersgill

Vice-Chairman
Councillor J. Smart

Aldermen
J. Budby
W.D. Cartwright
C. Dews, J.P.
Mrs. A. Dodsworth, J.P.
W. Harrison
A. James
E. Taylor, M.B.E., J.P.
M. Whittock

Councillors
J.E. Ambler
H. Astbury
Mrs. R. Belcher
G. Byrne
H.P. Morris
A. Edmondson
R. Graham
A. Hanson, M.B.E.
D. Jennings
Mrs. V. Lowe
Mrs. W. McLoughlin
N. Nelson
F.I. Pennington
P.H. Roberts, J.P. (Mayor)
G. Tolson
J.F. Tunelty
J.H. Wales
J.A. Walsh
Mrs. E.M. Ward, J.P.
E. Westmoreland
A.C. Whipp

DIVISIONAL MEDICAL OFFICER
J.M. Paterson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., M.R.S.H.

SENIOR ASSISTANT COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER AND SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER
N. Cusack, M.B., B.Ch., D.C.H., D.P.H. Resigned 6th May, 1960
P.O. Nicholas, M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H., D.P.H. Appointed 7th May, 1960

ASSISTANT COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICERS FOR
MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE, AND SCHOOL MEDICAL WORK
P.O. Nicholas, M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H., D.P.H.

J.M.B. Carr, M.B., Ch.B. Appointed 26th September, 1960

PART-TIME MEDICAL OFFICERS - MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

Wm.C. Palmer, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S. Sagar Street Ante-Natal Clinic,
Airedale Child Welfare Clinic

E.A. Connell, M.B., B.S. Airedale Ante-Natal Clinic

J.D. Sutcliffe, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. Sagar Street Child Welfare Clinic

I. Butler, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. Hightown Child Welfare and Ante-Natal Clinics

PAEDIATRICIAN

J.D. Pickup, M.D.(Distinc.), Ch.B., D.C.H.

OPHTHALMIC SURGEON

L. Wittels, M.D.(Vienna), D.O.

ORTHOPAEDIC SURGEON

A.J.S. Bell-Tawse, B.A., M.B., B.Chir., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

EAR, NOSE AND THROAT SURGEON

K.M. Mayall, M.A., M.B., B.Chir., F.R.F.P.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.L.O.

HEALTH VISITORS (approved establishment 10, plus 1 T.B. Health Visitor)
J. Brooks, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Castleford 2005

E. Cooke, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.F.N., H.V. Featherstone 245

E.W. Hilton, S.R.N. Castleford 2217

B.M. Miles, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.F.N., H.V. (resigned 3.1.60) Castleford 3216

V.M. Newby, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Castleford 3658

I.J. Robinson, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Castleford 3798

F.G. Wrightson, S.R.N., S.C.M.N., H.V. Pontefract 3583

TUBERCULOSIS HEALTH VISITOR

A. Nades, S.R.N., S.C.M. Wentbridge 404

TEMPORARY ASSISTANT HEALTH VISITORS

K.M. Bailey, S.R.N. Castleford 4201

J. Doyle, S.R.N. (appointed 14.3.60) Castleford 4201

L. Whiteley, S.R.N. (resigned 13.5.60) Castleford 4201

B.A. Wrightson, S.R.N. Castleford 4201

MIDWIVES (approved establishment - 6)

* D. Cousins, S.R.N., S.C.M.
1 Barnsdale Estate, Cutsyke, Castleford.

Castleford 2314

E.J. Dawson, S.C.M.
47 Beancroft Road, Castleford.

Castleford 2087

V. Sixsmith (nee Bramley), S.C.M.
47 Kendal Drive, Ferry Fryston, Castleford.

Castleford 2334

D.H. Taylor, S.C.M.
24 Westmead, Airedale, Castleford.

Castleford 2703

D. Tomlinson, S.C.M.
47 School Street, Wheldon Road, Castleford.

Castleford 2344

M. Wylie, S.C.M.
25 Hulme Square, Ferry Fryston, Castleford.

Castleford 3485

* RELIEF MIDWIFE

HOME NURSES (approved establishment - 7, plus 1 relief)

M. Andrew, S.R.N., Q.I.D.N.
6 New Street, Wheldon Road, Castleford.

Castleford 2197

A.M. Caraher, S.R.N., Q.I.D.N. (appointed 10.9.60)
Flat No. 2, West Villa, Hightown, Castleford.

Castleford 3528

M. Garbutt, S.R.N.
149 Redhill Avenue, Glass Houghton, Castleford.

Castleford 3749

P. Grindel, S.R.N.
77 Pontefract Road, Castleford.

Castleford 3295

J.M. Johnson, S.R.N., Q.I.D.N.
Flat No. 1, West Villa, Hightown, Castleford.

Castleford 3550

P. Tinker, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.
18 Lancaster Street, Ferry Fryston, Castleford.

Castleford 3427

J. Walley, S.R.N., Q.I.D.N. (resigned 15.4.60)
Flat No. 2, West Villa, Hightown, Castleford.

Castleford 3528

* RELIEF HOME NURSE

ASSISTANT HOME NURSE

J. Baxter, S.E.A.N.
Cawood Villas, Barnes Road, Castleford.

Castleford 2074

MENTAL HEALTH SOCIAL WORKER

Miss M. Horsley, 22 Oxford Street, Normanton.

Normanton 2263

TRAINING CENTRE SUPERVISOR

Mrs. M. Phillips.
Training Centre, Yershaw Avenue, Airedale, Castleford.

Castleford 2940

SPEECH THERAPIST

K.L. Wade, L.C.S.T.

Castleford 4201

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2017 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b29094665>

	<u>Page</u>
Introduction and Brief Comments	1
 <u>Section I</u>	
Vital and General Statistical Information ...	3
 <u>Section II</u>	
Notifications of Infectious Diseases	8
 <u>Section III</u>	
General Provisions of the Health Services ...	11
 <u>Section IV</u>	
Liaison with Hospital Services	12
 <u>Section V</u>	
(A) List of Clinics and Treatment Centres	13
(B) Attendances at Clinics	14
(C) Premature Births	15
(D) Nursing Services	16
(E) Home Help Service	16
(F) Mental Health Training Centre	17
(G) School Health Service	19
(H) Immunisation and Vaccination	20
 <u>Section VI</u>	
Public Water Supply	22

Divisional Public Health Office,
 "Castledene",
 Pontefract Road,
 Castleford.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour of presenting to you my twentieth Annual Report, being a report on the health of your district for the year 1960.

As in previous years I have included with my report as Medical Officer of Health a shortened version on the personal health services under my supervision on behalf of the West Riding County Council, and have added explanatory comments where necessary.

Brief Comments.

1. Our Birth Rate has remained approximately steady within narrow limits over the last three years, but is below the average for England and Wales.
2. There has been only one maternal death in the last eight years, this being in 1956.
3. The Infantile Mortality Rate for Castleford is the same as that for England and Wales.
4. Our corrected Death Rate is appreciably higher than for the rest of the country but lower than it was locally the previous year.
5. In younger children, protection against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus can now be obtained by means of a single vaccine. As a result of this intensive immunisation there has not been in any age group a single confirmed notified case of Diphtheria in Castleford for 11 years, nor has there been similarly one notified case of Poliomyelitis during the last two years.
6. The Geriatric, the Hospital and the Maternity Home, the Diabetic and Tuberculosis liaison services have functioned most successfully during the year.
7. There were 15 new cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis notified during the year and five deaths. In addition there was one non-pulmonary notification and, for the second year in succession, no deaths.
8. The Castleford Tuberculosis After-Care Committee has had another most successful year providing for the emergency needs in families where tuberculosis exists. Its expenditure was as follows:-

<u>Year</u>	<u>Income</u>	<u>Expenditure</u>
1954/55	£93	£158
1955/56	£136	£134
1956/57	£301	£295
1957/58	£514	£437
1958/59	£664	£524
1959/60	£539	£460
1960/61	£525	£437

9. The liaison Committee for Problem Families has continued to meet regularly but the progress it makes in effecting a rehabilitation of these families continues to be slow.

10. National Assistance Amendment Act, 1951. In June of this year it was found necessary to invoke Section 47 of the National Assistance Act in the case of an old lady who was in need of care and attention, and to have her removed to hospital.

I should like to express my appreciation to all departments of the Council including Mr. Winfield the Senior Public Health Inspector and his staff, and to the professional and clerical staff of the Divisional Office for their valued help and co-operation during the year.

In conclusion may I thank the Chairman of the Public Health Committee and all members of the Council for their help and courteous reception throughout the year.

Yours faithfully,

J.M. PATERSON,
Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION IStatistics and Social Conditions
of the Area

Area (Acres)	4,394
Population (estimated R.G. 1960)	41,690
Population (estimated R.G. 1938)	43,090
Number of Inhabited Houses (1960) ...	13,225
Number of Inhabited Houses (1938) ...	11,026
Rateable Value	£375,935
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£1,475
Density of Population	9.5 persons per acre

The Borough of Castleford is divided into 10 wards, namely:-

Airedale, Carlton, Fryston, Glass Houghton,
Half Acres, Redhill, Snaithorpe, Wheldale-Lock Lane, Whitwood and Whitwood Edge.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS

Comparability Factors

Births - 0.97

Deaths - 1.32

	Male	Female	Total	
<u>Live Births</u>				Live Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated Home Population -
Legitimate	346	319	665	16.53 (corrected 16.02)
Illegitimate	12	12	24	
<u>Still Births</u>				Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births - 35.0
Legitimate	14	10	24	
Illegitimate	-	1	1	
<u>Total Births</u>				
Legitimate	360	329	689	
Illegitimate	12	13	25	
Deaths	227	207	434	Death Rate per 1,000 estimated Home Population - 10.4 (corrected - 13.7)

LIVE BIRTH RATES (per 1,000 Home Population)

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Live Birth Rate for Castleford (corrected for age and sex distribution)	13.98	14.19	14.77	16.02	16.00	16.02
Live Birth Rate for England & Wales	15.0	15.7	16.1	16.7	16.5	17.1
Live Birth Rate for the West Riding Administrative County	15.4	16.4	16.7	16.7	16.5	17.1

STILL BIRTH RATES (per 1,000 Live and Still Births)

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Still Birth Rate for Castleford	30.2	25.3	30.5	21.3	22.7	35.0
Still Birth Rate for England & Wales	23.1	23.0	22.4	21.6	20.7	19.7

DEATH RATES (per 1,000 Home Population)

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Death Rate for Castleford (corrected for age and sex distribution)	12.45	13.73	13.46	12.8	14.3	13.7
Death Rate for England & Wales	11.7	11.7	11.5	11.7	11.6	11.5
Death Rate for the West Riding Administrative County	11.7	11.8	11.7	11.9	11.6	11.5

CRUDE RATES FOR CASTLEFORD

1958 1959 1960

All Causes	9.7	10.8	10.4
Tuberculosis, respiratory	0.07	0.10	0.12
Other forms of Tuberculosis	0.05	1.00	0.00
Cancer of lung and bronchus	0.22	0.55	0.50
Cancer, all sites	1.61	1.94	2.25
Vascular lesions of the nervous system	1.58	1.29	1.49
Coronary disease and angina	1.44	1.61	1.68
Heart and circulatory, all forms	3.29	3.91	3.50
Pneumonia	0.60	0.59	0.34
Respiratory diseases - all forms	1.25	1.63	1.10

CAUSES OF DEATH (figures taken
from Registrar General's Tables)

	1958			1959			1960		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Tuberculosis, respiratory	2	1	3	3	1	4	4	1	5
Tuberculosis, other forms	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syphilitic disease	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal infections	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	15	2	17	5	13	18	7	5	12
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	8	1	9	22	1	23	19	2	21
Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	4	4	-	5	5	-	9	9
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	5	5	-	2	2	-	4	4
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	19	12	31	11	19	30	25	20	45
Carried forward	46	28	74	41	44	85	55	41	96

	1958			1959			1960		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Brought forward	46	28	74	41	44	85	55	41	96
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	-	1	2	1	3	3	-	3
Diabetes	1	2	3	1	4	5	1	5	6
Vascular lesions of the nervous system	36	30	66	29	25	54	32	30	62
Coronary disease, angina	43	17	60	46	21	67	39	31	70
Hypertension with heart disease	6	2	8	8	7	15	4	3	7
Other heart disease	26	24	50	28	43	71	21	33	54
Other circulatory disease	11	8	19	4	6	10	9	6	15
Influenza	-	-	-	4	4	8	-	-	-
Pneumonia	14	7	21	19	6	25	5	9	14
Bronchitis	24	3	27	25	6	31	17	11	28
Other diseases of the respiratory system	4	-	4	4	-	4	2	2	4
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	1	2	1	1	2	6	-	6
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	1	1	1	-	1	2	-	2
Nephritis and nephrosis	3	2	5	2	2	4	-	2	2
Hyperplasia of prostate	2	-	2	3	-	3	-	-	-
Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital malformations	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	8	8
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	16	17	33	16	22	38	16	14	30
Motor vehicle accidents	1	-	1	6	-	6	4	2	6
All other accidents	10	5	15	8	8	16	8	5	13
Suicide	7	4	11	1	1	2	3	5	8
Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
TOTALS	253	150	403	250	201	451	227	207	434

JURMFATTE STATISTICAL DATA FOR THE PERIOD 1951 - 1960 INCLUSIVE

Year	Crude Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate	Infantile Mortality Rate	Maternal Mortality Rate	TUBERCULOSIS DEATH RATE		Cancer Death Rate	Tuber-culosis	NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM		
					'Non-pulmonary'	Pulmonary			Cancer	Lung and bronchus	Coronary Disease	Heart and circulatory & Angina (all forms)
1951	16.5	11.41	23	1.39	0.28	0.05	1.35	14	10	41	206
1952	16.99	9.67	41	1.33	0.19	0.02	1.64	9	8	52	148
1953	15.45	9.44	38	-	0.26	0.09	1.57	15	9	44	132
1954	15.33	10.17	28	-	0.26	-	1.76	11	15	45	145
1955	14.56	10.12	26	-	0.17	0.02	1.86	8	18	61	151
1956	14.78	10.33	16	1.6	0.22	-	1.68	9	14	59	152
1957	15.2	10.2	32	-	0.07	-	1.82	3	18	47	128
1958	16.52	9.7	22	-	0.07	0.05	1.61	5	9	60	137
1959	16.43	10.8	22	-	0.10	-	1.94	4	23	67	163
1960	16.53	10.4	22	-	0.12	-	2.25	5	21	70	146

INFANTILE MORTALITY

The infantile mortality rate is the number of deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 registered live births.

	1957	1958	1959	1960
Number of Deaths	20	15	15	15
Death Rate of all infants per 1,000 Live Births	32	22	22	22
Death Rate of legitimate infants per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births	26	18	20	21
Death Rate of Illegitimate infants per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births	191	136	80	42
Death Rate for England & Wales	23	23	22	22
Death Rate for the West Riding Administrative County	26	24	24	23

Of the 15 deaths which took place of children under one year of age, five were males and ten were females.

On investigation the main causes of death were shown to be as follows:

Broncho Pneumonia	3	Hydrocephalus	1
Congenital deformity of rectum and umbilicus	1	Cynotic congenital heart disease	1
Prematurity	5	Oedema of glottis	1
Micrognathia and hyperextension of knee joints	1	Prematurity and intra-craneal haemorrhage	1
		Ventricular Septal defects	1

The age groups at which death occurred were:-

0 - 24 hours	1 - 7 days	1 - 4 weeks	1 - 12 months
8	2	2	3

NEO-NATAL MORTALITY

The neo-natal mortality rate is the number of deaths of infants under four weeks of age per 1,000 Live Births.

	1957	1958	1959	1960
Number of Deaths	12	12	7	12
Death Rate of all infants per 1,000 Live Births	18.9	17.4	10.2	17.4
Death Rate for England & Wales	16.5	16.2	15.8	15.6

EARLY NEO-NATAL MORTALITY

Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births

{ No. - 10
Rate - 14.5

PERINATAL MORTALITY RATE

Stillbirths and deaths under 1 week per 1,000 Live and Still Births

{ No. - 35
Rate - 49.0

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) DURING THE YEAR 1960 IN IGE GROUPS

8.

SECTION II



TABLE SHOWING NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES RECEIVED 1951 - 1960

Year	Measles	Whooping Cough	Scarlet Fever	Polio-myelitis	Dysentery	Pneumonia	Food Poisoning	Meningo-coccal meningitis
1951	1239	418	51	-	-	67	-	-
1952	385	300	43	-	1	66	6	-
1953	563	108	154	1	3	59	-	-
1954	35	76	26	1	5	30	6	1
1955	740	24	9	8	55	15	-	-
1956	10	27	25	5	10	26	3	4
1957	911	27	16	4	-	26	2	2
1958	7	7	158	9	16	12	-	2
1959	693	15	60	-	8	43	3	6
1960	160	198	15	-	12	9	8	-



TUBERCULOSIS SERVICES

Total notifications: 16	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
At all ages	12	3	1	-	4	1	-	-
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 - 15	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 20	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 - 25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 35	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 - 45	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 55	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
55 - 65	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Over 65	5	-	-	-	2	-	-	-

Ratio of contacts seen by the Chest Physician to number of cases notified.

Year	No. of actual cases notified	No. of contacts found and examined	Ratio of cases notified to contacts examined
1958	22	92	4.18 to 1
1959	13	56	4.31 to 1
1960	16	137	8.50 to 1

Of the 137 contacts who were examined,
no active cases of tuberculosis were found.

Table showing numbers on register and Deaths from Tuberculosis, 1951 - 1960.

Year	Number on Register		Number of Deaths	
	Pulmonary	Non-pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-pulmonary
1951	284	71	12	1
1952	278	73	8	1
1953	297	54	9	2
1954	285	49	16	3
1955	302	47	6	1
1956	301	47	4	1
1957	315	42	3	-
1958	315	33	3	2
1959	305	29	4	-
1960	297	29	5	-

100
100

100
100

100
100

100
100

Comparison between numbers on
Tuberculosis Register in 1959 and 1960.

	1959			1960		
	Pulmonary	Non-pulmonary	Total	Pulmonary	Non-pulmonary	Total
Number of cases on Register 1st Jan.	315	33	348	305	29	344
New cases notified during the year	12	1	13	14	1	15
Restored to Register	-	-	-	1	-	1
Transferred from other areas	4	-	4	6	2	8
TOTALS	331	34	365	326	32	368
Number of cases removed from Register during the year	26	5	31	29	3	32
Number of cases left on register at end of year	305	29	334	297	29	336

SECTION III

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF THE HEALTH SERVICES

A. HOSPITALS

No changes have occurred in the hospital facilities available within the Borough, thus the services remain as follows:-

General Hospital Accommodation. The Castleford, Normanton and District Hospital deals with acute surgical cases, diseases of women, orthopaedic cases and children's diseases. Facilities for all types of cases are also available in the surrounding areas of Pontefract, Wakefield and Leeds. All hospitals in these areas are under the administration of the Leeds Regional Hospital Board.

Maternity Hospitals and Maternity Homes. The booking of beds for expectant mothers is carried out through the Divisional Health Office on an agency basis with the exception of certain abnormal cases who may be referred direct to a Consultant by their own General Practitioner. By far the largest number of expectant mothers are booked at the Castleford Maternity Home and should the Home be fully booked arrangements can usually be made for the confinements to take place either at the Southmoor Hospital in Hemsworth or the Walton Hall Maternity Home. A monthly allocation of 43 bookings is made at the Castleford Maternity Home for residents of Castleford and Normanton. Abnormal cases are booked for confinement at the Manygates Maternity Hospital, Wakefield, the County General Hospital Maternity Unit, Wakefield, or at the Maternity Hospital in Leeds.

Isolation Hospitals. Patients with infectious diseases may be admitted to the Burntwood Hospital at Brierley or to Seacroft Hospital at Leeds. All cases of acute poliomyelitis are admitted to Seacroft.

B. AMBULANCE SERVICE. The West Riding County Council provides the ambulance service for the Castleford district and the local depot is situated in Smawthorne Lane, telephone Castleford 2281.

C. LABORATORY FACILITIES. The Medical Research Council of the Ministry of Health is responsible for the administration of the Public Health Laboratory at Wood Street, Wakefield. Specimens for bacteriological, virological, entomological and chemical investigations are accepted by the Laboratory from general practitioners and Public Health department staff.



SECTION IVLIAISON WITH HOSPITAL SERVICESLIAISON SCHEMES.

The various liaison services, which have been functioning for some considerable time, continue to maintain a valuable service to the community especially from a preventive medical point of view. By reason of the specialist Health Visitor services in this Borough, the liaison work undertaken has proved to be more efficiently achieved and less time-consuming than if undertaken by a number of Health Visitors, and included with their general duties. The time saving aspect, applies both to the Health Visitors and hospitals visited. A specialist worker also obviates the confusion that might arise here a multiplicity of staff attends at the hospitals and consultant clinics. Details of importance concerning individual cases are passed on to the area Health Visitor.

Tuberculosis Liaison Service.

The work in this field has a wide scope and covers all aspects of the needs of the tuberculosis patient. The Tuberculosis Health Visitor very effectively co-ordinates both the clinical and social needs of every notified case of tuberculosis. This background is of immense help to all concerned with the welfare of these patients. Both statutory and voluntary services are enabled to combine their efforts, in the best interest of the patient when any particular need is brought to light. A very satisfactory co-ordination of all services is effected within this area, and this includes the work of the Chest Physician, Medical Officer of Health, Local Housing Committee, After-Care Committee, and other organisations that are from time to time involved in the welfare of tuberculous patients. The Tuberculosis Health Visitor is also engaged in prevention work at Schools. B.C.G. vaccination of school children is a very important part of the preventive health programme, which seeks to reduce the incidence of tuberculosis in the rising generation.

Diabetic Liaison Service.

This service proves its usefulness with an increasing degree of success as time goes on. It is now over three years since the service commenced. The personal advice and supervision given by the specialised Health Visitor in this field is especially valuable to the extreme age groups. So many of the older patients are house-bound or semi-ambulant and do not always realise the importance of supervision of their health - so very important in this disease if complications are to be prevented. Consequently in cases where the patient would fail to keep a Clinic appointment or to contact his or her own general practitioner, the Health Visitor is able to fill the breach that might otherwise arise in comprehensive treatment of the disease and complications arising therefrom. In the case of young children also, visits to home and school with suitable explanation of the needs of the child, enable a reasonably normal life to be lived despite possible limitations imposed by the disease. In all cases where problems arise which cannot be dealt with by the Health Visitor, these are without delay referred to the general practitioner or consultant. This service is, in general, much appreciated by both patients and relatives and has certainly proved its worth to all concerned with the treatment and welfare of Diabetic patients in this Borough.

Geriatric Liaison Service.

The need for this service continues to express itself in the increasing percentage of aged population in our midst. The work is carried out by the specialist Health Visitor on the same basis as formerly. In accordance with the need, the demands on the service continue to grow. Arrangements for short stay accommodation at the Geriatric Unit is one of the features included in the work. The value of this aspect of the work is greater than may be immediately apparent. A much needed rest for the relatives of aged, bed-ridden patients can provide a very great reduction in the demand for long-term hospital accommodation. The threatened break-down in health of relatives caring for aged persons, is often very happily averted by a holiday of two weeks or so, while the patient is cared for by the Geriatric Hospital. The relief given to over-pressed relatives, is far reaching in its value to the whole family relationships in many cases. By reason of her exact knowledge of the domestic situation the Geriatric Health Visitor is able to give much help to all concerned with the admission of these patients. Routine contact is kept with the Geriatric Hospital and visits are made very shortly after a request is received for same. It is found that the service works very smoothly.

Maternity Home Liaison Service.

The co-ordination attained by this service maintains a helpful link between the domiciliary services and the Maternity Home. The exchange of information concerning expectant mothers or newly delivered mothers and children facilitates continuity of care to be maintained. While this is of benefit directly to the mother and child, Matron is also assisted with a background of information on any items that would have a bearing on the confinement. Similarly any matters that require special attention after discharge from the Maternity Home are noted by the appointed Health Visitor and passed on to the Health Visitor of the area to which mother and child will be discharged.

Castleford, Normanton & District Hospital Liaison Service.

The intake of patients covers, as formerly, surgical and orthopaedic conditions, also diseases of women and children. The liaison Health Visitor's work has given valuable service and a variety of patients and problems have received attention. As and where necessary, after-care visits to patients have been continued until a successful resolution of the patient's problems has been reached.

SECTION V (A)CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES

	<u>DAYS HELD</u>	<u>TIMES</u>
<u>INFANT WELFARE</u>		
Old Council Offices, Sagar Street, Castleford	Mon. & Thurs.	2 - 4 p.m.
Child Welfare Centre, The Square, Airedale.	Mon. & Thurs.	2 - 4 p.m.
St. Paul's Church, Glass Houghton.	Tuesday	2 - 4 p.m.
West Villa, Lumley Street, Hightown.	Monday	2 - 4 p.m.
<u>ANTE-NATAL</u>		
Old Council Offices, Sagar Street, Castleford.	Alternate Weds.	2 - 4 p.m.
Child Welfare Centre, The Square, Airedale.	1st, 2nd & 4th	
St. Paul's Church, Glass Houghton.	Tues.	2 - 4 p.m.
West Villa, Lumley Street, Hightown.	2nd & 4th Wed.	2 - 4 p.m.
	Thursday	2 - 4 p.m.
<u>RELAXATION CLASSES FOR EXPECTANT MOTHERS</u>		
"Castledene", Pontefract Road, Castleford.	Tuesday	2.30 - 4 p.m.
Child Welfare Centre, The Square, Airedale.	Wednesday	2 - 4 p.m.
<u>SCHOOL CLINICS</u>		
Old Council Offices, Sagar Street, Castleford.	Wednesday	9 a.m. - 12 noon
<u>MINOR AILMENTS CLINICS</u>		
Old Council Offices, Sagar Street, Castleford.	Monday & Friday	9 - 10.30 a.m.
<u>Sessions are also held weekly at the following schools:-</u>		
Redhill Infants'	Whitwood Nere Infants'	
New Fryston J.M.I.	Hightown C.of E. J.M.I.	
Glass Houghton J.M.I.	Castleford Nursery	
Ashton Road Infants'	Airedale Infants'	
Cutsyke Infants'	Oyster Park	
<u>ULTRA VIOLET LIGHT CLINIC</u>		
"Castledene", Pontefract Road, Castleford.	Tuesday & Friday	9 - 11 a.m.

cont'd.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES (cont'd.).

		DAYS HELD	TIMES
<u>SPECIALIST CLINICS</u>			
<u>Orthopaedic</u>	"Castledene", Pontefract Road, Castleford.	2nd Tuesday	10 a.m. - 12 noon
<u>Paediatric</u>	"Castledene", Pontefract Road, Castleford.	3rd Wednesday	2 - 4 p.m.
<u>Ophthalmic</u>	"Castledene", Pontefract Road, Castleford.	Wednesday	10 a.m. - 12 noon 2 - 3 p.m.
<u>Speech Therapy</u>	Old Council Offices, Sagar Street, Castleford.	Tues. & Friday Tuesday	9 a.m. - 12 noon 2 - 4 p.m.
<u>Ear, Nose & Throat</u>	Hightown Hospital, Castleford.	Alternate Weds.	12.15 p.m.
<u>SMALLPOX, WHOOPING COUGH VACCINATIONS, DIPHTHERIA AND TETANUS IMMUNISATIONS.</u>			
<u>All Infant Welfare Clinics.</u>		By arrangement	
<u>B.C.G. VACCINATION AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS</u>		By arrangement with Divisional Health Office.	
<u>VACCINATION AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS</u>		By arrangement with Divisional Health Office.	

SECTION V (B)

RELAXATION EXERCISES CLINICS.

Name of Centre	No. of patients attending	No. of attendances
Castledene	41	227
Airedale (from 4.3.60)	14	64

CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

Child Welfare Centre	No. of sessions during yr.	ATTENDANCES				Attending for first time 0 - 1
		0 - 1	Average per session	1 - 5	Average per session	
The Square, Airedale	96	4801	50.0	1076	11.2	282
Glass Houghton St. Paul's Institute	48	2429	50.6	420	8.8	112
Sagar Street, Castleford.	96	3695	38.5	1368	14.3	224
West Villa, Hightown, Castleford,	48	2107	43.9	647	13.5	95
TOTALS	288	13032	45.3	3511	12.2	713

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS

Centre	Number of sessions	Number of attendances	Average per session	No. attending for first time
Airedale	33	366	11.1	87
Glass Houghton	22	124	5.6	20
Sagar Street	26	256	9.9	53
Hightown	48	374	7.8	53
TOTALS	129	1120	8.7	213

BABY FOODS, ETC.

Details are given below of the proprietary brands of food etc. and their uses, which were available at cost price to all women attending the clinics.

Cow & Gate Cereal	}	Glucose)
Baby Rice	)	Maltoline & Iron)
Robrex	)	Virol	Baby tonics
Farex	)	Adexolin Drops	and Vitamin
Trufood Cereal	)	Minadex	Concentrates
Scott's Twin Pack	)	Robeleine)
Scott's Triple Pack	)	Cow & Gate Full Cream)
Ovaltine Chuckles	)	Ostermilk No. 2)
Colact	)	Trufood Humanised	Dried Milk
Lactagol	)	Trufood Follow-on)
I.C.D. Tablets	)	Carnation Milk)
Ambrosia Tablets	)	To increase	
Fersolate Tablets	)	lactation in	
Ovaltine	)	Nursing	
Horlicks	)	mothers	

SECTION V (C)PREMATURE BIRTHS

Table Showing details of the premature infants born in Castleford during 1960.

Birth Weight	TOTAL BORN				No. who died under 28 days	No. survived 28 days		
	DEAD		ALIVE					
	at home	in hospital	at home	in hospital				
Under 3 lbs.	-	2	1	4	-	3		
3 - 4 lbs.	1	6	5	5	1	2		
4 - 5½ lbs.	-	-	6	30	-	1		
TOTAL	1	8	12	39	1	6		
						44		

SECTION V (D)HOME NURSING SERVICE

Year	No. of cases	Total number of visits
1959	521	18,438
1960	678	21,418

Average visit load in Castleford per Home Nurse - 3,254

Average accepted visit load per Home Nurse - 3,000

MIDWIFERY

	1957		1958		1959		1960	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
No. delivered in hospital	425	65	441	63	465	66	479	67
No. delivered by Domiciliary Midwives	230	35	262	37	239	34	235	33
Total	655	100	703	100	704	100	714	100
Domiciliary cases delivered under Gas and Air Analgesia	177	77	215	82	224	87	171	73

HEALTH VISITING

Six qualified Health Visitors and three Assistant Health Visitors are employed in the Borough, and in accordance with the National Health Service their duties are many and varied.

Home visiting, to advise on the care of young children, persons suffering from illness (including adults) and expectant and nursing mothers is carried out by Health Visitors whilst cleanliness inspections of school children is carried out in schools by the Assistant Health Visitors.

During the year under review a total of 16,000 effective visits were made by qualified Health Visitors to the undermentioned classes of cases:-

Expectant mothers	-	309
Children under 1 year	-	3873
Children 1 - 2 years	-	1311
Children 2 - 5 years	-	792
Others	-	9715

	16000	

No. of children visited during year - 1681
 Total number of families or households visited - 2582

SECTION V (E)HOME HELP SERVICE

During the year the equivalent of 44½ full-time Home Helps was allocated to this Division and the number of cases in Castleford provided with the services of a Home Help was 505, made up as follows:-

Type of case	No. of cases	Hours	Percentage
Maternity	6	259	0.4
Tuberculosis	6	1107	1.5
Chronic	460	66506	93.1
Others	33	3598	5.0
	505	71470	100

SECTION V (F)

Report for the year 1960 on the
Airedale Training Centre.

Number of patients on Register:-

21	from Castleford area
7	from Rothwell area
36	from Pontefract area
8	from Tadcaster & Wetherby area
14	from Wakefield area

The Mental Health Visiting Sub-Committee by resolution in March decided that in order to attain a daily average attendance of 70, it would be desirable to step up the numbers on the register to between 80 or 90 and in fact this has worked out very well in practice. It was found necessary in the course of the year to exclude six children for poor attendance; three others left to undergo hospital treatment and one to help her parents in the home.

Mrs. Burrow, one of the staff, went off sick in July and in December sent in her resignation. Mrs. Stone who had been with us before at the Old Training Centre in Lock Lane, came along to help us temporarily to fill the gap.

On 5th January, the day before the Centre was re-opened, a pilot conference for all West Riding teachers of the mentally sub-normal was held at this Centre. It was organised by Dr. Leiper and Mrs. Woolley, the Training Centre Organiser, and was attended by some 80 West Riding County Council teachers. The speakers were Dr. Elliott, Dr. Paterson, Mr. Pickles and Miss Dean, and each one laid stress on some aspect of the Mental Health Service with which the audience might not be fully conversant. It proved to be a most interesting course from everybody's point of view, and was thoroughly enjoyed by all.

Two members of the staff attended a two-day training course at Grantley Hall in March, and a further two another course in December. The courses were most versatile and many novel ideas as well as much useful knowledge on new teaching methods were obtained.

During May and June, for a period of six weeks, the West Riding Physical Training Organiser visited the Centre one day per week, to evaluate the possibilities of such training for children attending Training Centres.

In July, during our Mental Health Week, the Centre was open to the general public for a whole day and the interest displayed showed a marked change of emphasis compared with even a decade ago. It was most successful.

Only one "Open Day" was held during the year; this was on December 1st and was attended by most of the parents along with the Mayor and Mayoress of Castleford. Social Workers and others who attended were quite favourably impressed by the uninhibited spontaneity and everyone appeared to enjoy and appreciate the efforts of the children, particularly the "Puppet Show" which was a new venture.

This year the children were taken to Whitby for the Annual Outing, and as usual it was enjoyed to the full, although unfortunately on the first day the weather was not too kind. The generosity of the Mental Health Committee in granting us £40 for these outings is greatly appreciated.

On Saturday 25th January and Saturday 6th February, two groups of 30 children were taken to Belle View Circus, Manchester. The children were spellbound at the enormity of the Big Top and were thrilled with the show, but I think they enjoyed going round the Zoo, seeing the animals and their antics better than the circus. This outing was completely financed by the Parent/Teachers Association.

The Christmas Party was held on 20th December and this year the parents were not invited owing to the limited space in the Hall. Games were played, prizes being given to winners, and after tea Santa Claus (Alderman Whittock) presented the gifts provided by the Parent/Teachers Association.

After the primary teething difficulties experienced last year with the children, many of whom had no previous Centre training, the Staff have now found progress to be easier with a much smoother routine. They greatly appreciate their new modern accommodation, but it is remarkable how one can pick out the children who have had no previous training in a Centre, which emphasises once again the point that these children should attend Centres at as early an age as possible. The new methods of training learned on the Grantley Hall Course have been carried out with quite a modicum of success, but it will of course take time both for staff and children to gain confidence in their ability to carry out these new methods.

The handwork of the adult classes has continued to be of a good standard and during the year, sales of work realised a total of £149/12/-d.

A new item on the time-table this year was Cookery for the adult girls. Difficulty was encountered through having to use the kitchen where the meals are served, everything having to be baked and cleared away before the meals assistant arrived, but by taking only a few girls each week this was largely overcome and the girls did extremely well. Many of the parents sent messages of appreciation, and expressed surprise at the tangible results taken home by the girls.

The Social Workers and Nursing Staffs have visited the Centre regularly, and this proves invaluable in keeping contact with some of the parents.

SECTION V (G)SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

At the end of the year 8,321 children were attending schools in the district and 3,266 of them were medically examined in the schools during the year. The results of these examinations are shown in the following table:-

PERIODIC INSPECTIONS

Year of Birth	No. of pupils inspected	Physical condition of pupils inspected	
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
1956 and later	106	104	2
1955	246	242	4
1954	275	271	4
1953	57	57	-
1952	400	379	21
1951	180	177	3
1950	17	15	2
1949	503	502	1
1948	312	311	1
1947	141	141	-
1946	610	610	-
1945 & earlier	419	419	-
TOTALS	3266	3228	38

OTHER INSPECTIONS

Special	-	1027
Re-inspections	-	28

Cleanliness Inspections

Routine cleanliness inspections are carried out at every school periodically by Health Visitors. During 1960 individual examinations totalled 18,755 out of which 253 (1.35%) cases of uncleanliness were found.

Minor Ailments Clinic.

200 sessions were held either at the Local Authority Clinic in Sagar Street or at certain schools in the area, and 1,724 attendances were made at these sessions.

Ophthalmic Clinic.

Sessions held	-	46
No. of children attending	-	570
Total attendances	-	616
No. prescribed spectacles	-	269

Orthopaedic Clinic.

32 children made a total of 53 attendances and 6 sessions were held in 1960.

Paediatric Clinic.

6 sessions were held during the year at which 26 children attended.

Ultra Violet Light Clinic.

Sessions were held at the Divisional Public Health Office each Tuesday and Friday for children up to 15 years of age, and the rate of attendance was twice per week. The following are the numbers of new cases and attendances in the 0 - 4 and 5 - 15 age groups during the year:-

New Cases		Total number of attendances	
0 - 4	5 - 15	0 - 4	5 - 15
18	133	292	2,260

Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic.

Sessions held	- 23
No. of children attending	- 40
No. of attendances	- 106

Speech Therapy Clinic.

106 sessions were held at which 53 children attended.

SECTION V (H)IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATIONB.C.G. Vaccination

	1959	1960
No. of 13 year-old children on school register at beginning of year plus absentees from previous years	948	119 ¹
No. offered tuberculin testing and vaccination if necessary	948	1194
No. of acceptances	478	692
No. tested	352	646
No. found positive (i.e. had already had contact with tuberculosis)	56	215
No. negative	277	409
No. not ascertained	19	352
No. vaccinated	276	409
Percentage of children who have been in contact with tuberculosis and discovered during the year	17 ¹	36 ¹
Percentage of children who have never been in contact with tuberculosis and discovered during the year	83 ¹	64 ¹

Diphtheria Immunisation

The following table shows the immunisations carried out during the year:-

Primary		Refresher	
0 - 4	5 - 15	0 - 4	5 - 15
477	6	-	811

By the end of 1960, 60% of the 0 - 5 population and 81% of the 5 - 15 population had been immunised against Diphtheria. There has not been one confirmed notified case in eleven years.

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis.

The following table shows the number of adults and children who had, by the end of 1960, received vaccination against Poliomyelitis.

0 - 4 years		5 - 15 years			15 years & over	
2 injections	3 injections	2 injections	3 injections	2 injections	3 injections	
1315	954	6744	5739	2371	2168	

Vaccination against Whooping Cough.

The following table shows the vaccinations carried out over the past six years.

Year	Under 6 months	6 months to 1 yr.	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	3 - 4 years	4 - 5 years	Total
1955	3	236	66	4	5	2	318
1956	-	158	53	4	5	4	220
1957	5	144	50	3	5	-	207
1958	6	160	61	20	7	-	254
1959	8	191	91	20	4	-	314
1960	9	220	98	21	6	-	324

Vaccination against Smallpox.

The following table shows the vaccinations and re-vaccinations carried out since 1955.

Year		Under 1 year	1 year	2 - 4 years	5 - 14 years	15 years and over	Total
1955	Vaccinated	31	5	7	5	17	65)
	Re-vaccinated	-	-	1	4	13	18) 83
1956	Vaccinated	15	-	1	3	13	32)
	Re-vaccinated	-	-	-	-	15	15) 47
1957	Vaccinated	32	1	4	2	16	55)
	Re-vaccinated	-	-	4	-	12	16) 71
1958	Vaccinated	29	2	5	8	26	70)
	Re-vaccinated	-	-	-	2	14	16) 86
1959	Vaccinated	68	6	7	14	48	143)
	Re-vaccinated	-	-	-	3	20	23) 166
1960	Vaccinated	78	25	13	18	50	184)
	Re-vaccinated	--	--	-	5	22	27) 211

SECTION VIPUBLIC WATER SUPPLY.

Supply. Water is purchased in bulk from Wakefield County Borough. The water is soft in character having a total average hardness of 52 parts per million.

Purification. Apart from the purification undertaken at the source of supply no further action is taken locally except for additional chlorination of water in the reservoirs.

Consumption. In 1960, the average daily consumption for Castleford was 1,450,861 gallons, of which 958,163 gallons were used for domestic purposes and 492,698 gallons industrially. There was a sufficiency of water for all uses.

BOROUGH OF CASTLEFORD

Annual Report
of the
Public Health Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent
E.J.WINFIELD, M.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I., M.INST., P.C.

Year Ended 31st December, 1960.

BOROUGH OF CASTLEFORD

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR,
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1960, BEING A
REPORT OF THE SANITARY CONDITIONS OF THE TOWN

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to place before you my seventeenth Annual Report in which is given a brief review of both the workings of my department and of the sanitary conditions obtaining in the district during the year 1960.

The year in question has, I think, been notable for steady routine rather than spectacular activity, nevertheless it has been a year of continuing progress. Slum Clearance has undoubtedly continued to be one of our major achievements, but particular attention has been paid to food premises and to the operation of the Food Hygiene Regulations.

During the year several enactments were brought in affecting public health matters, these were notably "The Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960", "The Noise Abatement Act, 1960", and "Radio Active Substances Act, 1960". Allied to these were the "Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960, and the "Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1960. The first of these undoubtedly strengthens the powers of local authorities in collaboration with Town Planning Authorities to control residential and holiday caravan sites; it provides for more rigid conditions to licenses granted for sites, and also allows for the discontinuance of unsatisfactory sites. Whilst in this area we have no licensed sites, nor for that matter appear to have call for any, the additional powers in the Act will be of great assistance in securing control of the itinerant caravans which do from time to time move into the district.

The Noise Abatement Act makes noise and vibration, subject to certain exemptions, to be a statutory nuisance under the Public Health Act, 1936. One main provision is that action can be taken by the local authority or by complaint of three or more persons occupying premises near the source of nuisance and aggrieved by it. One important exemption is noise or vibration produced in any trade or business when it shall be a defence to prove that the best practicable means have been used to prevent or counteract the effect of the noise.

Undoubtedly we have reached a day and age when the speed of life carries with it a high pitch of noise, and it is more than probable that the noises of the day are having effect on the nerves and health of the people. The fact that the legislature has seen fit to produce an enactment to deal with the matter, must indicate the growing seriousness of it.

The third Act dealing with radio active substances, again shows the trend of our times. We are now living in a nuclear age and undoubtedly we are all becoming conscious of the possible presence and effect of radio active substances. In the years to come this will be of even greater importance and our successors in office will undoubtedly be more concerned that we are; nevertheless this Act, which provides for registration of all premises where radio active substances or apparatus is used, will be mainly administered by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. However, certain conditions are to be imposed on the disposal of radio active waste and where these affect any particular local authority, such authority will be consulted by the Minister before the method of disposal is approved.

The Food Hygiene Regulations were mainly consolidating Regulations bringing together with some slight amendments, the Regulations 1955/59. In the field work carried out during the year, the terms of these Regulations were observed.

Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1960

These Regulations amended conditions covering licence to sell milk under the various special designations and the major change is that licences are now to be issued for a period of five years whereas previously they had to be renewed annually.

HOUSING

I have continually referred in my reports to the vital importance of housing circumstances and this must undoubtedly continue. I have further referred to the Council's activity not only in clearing unfit properties and improving substandard properties, but also in the erection of new houses. In my last report I referred to these things, particularly in the light of "The Five Year Programme" as required by the Act of 1954. As I said in my preamble, "Our year's working has been a steady routine" which has secured the continuance of the programme previously laid down; nevertheless our progress has only been made possible by the availability of new housing, and it is interesting therefore to study the details of both sides of the problem. I take first the erection of new dwellings.

New Housing

In 1960, the Council built 132 houses at Ferry Fryston and 71 at Half Acres. Work was commenced on a further 76 houses on land in Love Lane adjoining the Half Acre Estate, whilst a commencement was also made of 12 flats on a site at Ferry Fryston. It will thus be seen that the large estate which was commenced shortly after the War and which is now known as Ferry Fryston, has run its course and that a new area of development has sprung up in the area of Temple Street, Beancroft Street and Love Lane, which will steadily move forward to the South. This new area is of course rehousing our people nearer to the town centre and is proving popular.

Private enterprise produced 36 houses during the year, 16 in Churwell Close, 4 in Aketon Road/Hemsby Road, 9 in Broom Hill, 4 at Hill Crest and 3 in connection with shops. Undoubtedly lack of available sites within the district has retarded private building, but towards the end of the year there were signs of development taking place at land lying between the Council's Ferry Fryston Estate and the privately owned Hill Crest Estate.

Slum Clearance

This work is, of course, following a laid down programme, and in 1960 those houses which were programmed for action were in fact reported upon. The routine of the Act was followed and eventually the confirmed areas were added to the list.

It has been my custom to show, not only the years working, but also the progressive totals, and I think that the following tables show more clearly the progress made than would a spate of words. I therefore submit for consideration of members, the following tables:-

Clearance Areas

The following area which was reported upon in 1958, was confirmed in 1960:-

Town Centre No.2 Compulsory Purchase Order..... 3

The following area which was reported upon in 1958, was confirmed in 1961:-

Town Centre No.3 Clearance Order..... 3

The following areas which were reported upon in 1959, were confirmed in 1960:-

<u>Area</u>	<u>No. of houses</u>
Whitwood No.2 Compulsory Purchase Order.....	95
Wheldon Road No.2 Clearance Area.....	77
Town Centre No.7 Compulsory Purchase Order.....	17

The following areas which were reported on in 1960, were confirmed in 1960:-

<u>Area</u>	<u>No. of houses</u>
Whitwood Mere No.1 Clearance Area.....	27
Whitwood Mere No.2 Clearance Area.....	2
Whitwood Mere No.3 Clearance Area.....	39
Whitwood Mere No.4 Clearance Area.....	24
Front Street No.1 Clearance Area.....	4
Pottery Street No.3 Clearance Area.....	15
Old Row Clearance Area.....	15
Holmes Terrace Clearance Area.....	8
Fawcetts Row.....	10

Individual Houses

Demolition Orders made in 1957 and premises demolished in 1960.....	1
Demolition Orders made in 1958 and premises demolished in 1960,.....	8
Demolition Orders made in 1959 and premises demolished in 1960.....	1
Demolition Orders made in 1960 and premises demolished in 1960.....	2 (1 informal)
Demolition Orders made in 1960 and tenants rehoused in 1960, but premises not demolished in 1960....	2
Demolition Orders made in 1960 but tenants rehoused in 1961.....	8
Local Authority owned houses certified as unfit and demolished in 1960.....	4
Local Authority owned houses certified unfit and tenants rehoused in 1959/60, but not demolished in 1960.....	3
Closing Orders made in 1960 and tenants rehoused and houses closed in 1960.....	12
Closing Orders made in 1960 and tenants not rehoused and houses not closed in 1960.....	1

TABLE I

		SUMMARY OF ORIGINAL FIVE YEAR PROGRAMME							
CLEARANCE AREAS		No. in original programme	REVISED NO.	DEMOLISHED	CLOSED	EXCLUDED BY MINISTER	CONFIRMED FAMILIES TO REHOUSE	ACTION NOT YET CONFIRMED	LEFT FOR THE TIME BEING
Albion Street	50	48	41	3	-	-	4	-	-
York St/Castle St.	60	58	58	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gillatts Quarry	17	17	10	1	5	1	-	-	-
New Fryston	-	72	54	11	-	-	7	-	-
Half Acres 1)	2	307	96	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3)		91	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whitwood	-	104	119	-	-	-	95	-	-
TOTALS	434	605	478	15	5	5	102	-	-
INDIVIDUAL UNITS									
Category 'A'	57	57	51	4	-	-	-	-	2
'B'	183	179	151	1	10	9	1	-	7
Temp. Dwellings	66	68	49	4	-	2	-	-	13
TOTALS	740	909	729	24	15	16	103	-	22
Houses dealt with in advance of Category									
Houses not in Programme		60	31	25	-	2	2	-	-
TOTALS		51	24	16	-	5	3	3	-
GRAND TOTAL	740	1020	784	65	15	23	108	3	22

TABLE II
SECOND PHASE OFF SLUM CLEARANCE PROGRAMME

Clearance Areas	Nc.in original programme	Revised No.	Demolished	Closed	Excluded by Minister	Action Confirmed Vacant & Families to Rehouse	Action not yet confirmed	Left for the time being
<u>ACTION IN 1959</u>								
Wheldon Rd.No.2	77	77	60	-	-	16	1	-
Town Centre No.7	17	17	-	-	-	17	-	-
<u>ACTION IN 1960</u>								
Whitwood Mere No.1	27	27	27	-	-	-	-	-
2	1	2	2	-	-	1	1	-
3	39	39	39	-	-	-	39	-
4	24	24	24	-	-	-	24	-
Front St.No.1	4	4	4	-	-	4	-	-
Pottery St.No.3	15	15	15	-	-	-	15	-
Old Row	15	15	15	-	-	-	15	-
Holmes Terrace	8	8	8	-	-	-	8	-
Fawcetts Row	10	10	10	-	-	-	10	-
Individuals	2	3	1	2	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	239	241	61	2	-	38	140	-
First Programme	740	1020	784	65	15	23	103	3
Second Programme	239	241	61	2	-	38	140	-
GRAND TOTALS	979	1261	845	67	15	61	248	3

One matter in the field of Slum Clearance which is assuming major proportions, is the awarding by the Ministry's Inspectors of "Good Maintenance Payment" under Section 60 of the Housing Act. In previous years these have been very few, but 1960 showed a marked increase. This may be explained to a certain degree by the fact that we are dealing with houses which gradually are of a better standard than those dealt with in previous years, but I feel is more due to a change of heart on behalf of the Minister in that such payments are directed where-ever an effort has been made by an owner or occupier to keep his house in a better state of repair. In many cases houses which are found unfit due mainly to lack of repair, are found to have been awarded a "Good Maintenance Payment" purely on the internal condition of the house which is often well decorated and covering inherent defects, and provided with a few improved fittings such as modern fireplaces and sinks. Thus it was found that in the 1959 programme only 16 houses were awarded "Well Maintained" payments, whereas orders confirmed in the year 1960 showed awards to 55 houses.

In such cases it is often found that the tenant has contributed in a large degree to the "good maintenance" of the house and that if he submits a claim for part of the payment it is necessary to assess both the owners and tenants claims regarding the amount of work done and money spent, and to arrive at a fair assessment between the two claimants.

In many cases however, tenants, in spite of being informed of their rights to claim, fail to do so and thus forfeit any right to reimbursement of moneys that they have spent in repairing the house they live in. Details of amounts paid to owners and occupiers are summarised below:-

Good Maintenance Payments

Orders Confirmed in 1959

No. of houses where Section 60 payment awarded.....	16
Payments to owners.....	14
Amounting to.....	£664.
Payment to occupiers.....	5
Amounting to.....	£158.

Orders Confirmed in 1960

No. of houses where Section 60 payments awarded.....	55
Payments to owners.....	55
Amounting to.....	£1,808.
Payments to occupiers.....	28
Amounting to.....	£508.

General Repair of Existing Houses

As in all former years, complaints were received from tenants of property and were investigated, action then being taken with the appropriate owners. This of necessity produced a continuing programme of repair, but in addition it was noted that works were undertaken voluntarily by the owners of property and that there has been a general improvement in the standard of maintenance. It would seem that the increase in rent income has produced this improved standard, and once again there has been but little activity under the terms of the Rent Act, the number of applications for Certificate being quite light.

The following is a summary of action under the Rent Act:-

No. of applications for Certificate.....	1
No. of decisions not to issue Certificates....	-
No. of decisions to issue Certificates:-	
(a) In respect of some but not all defects claimed.....	1
(b) In respect of all defects claimed....	-
 No. of undertakings given by Landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule.....	3
No. of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule.....	-
No. of Certificates issued.....	-
No. of Certificates cancelled.....	2

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

In 1960 the number of applications increased from 49 in 1959, to 133, this increase in numbers I feel is due to owner-occupiers or young persons buying houses, learning of the improvement provisions and taking advantage of the scheme to obtain a modernised house at a less cost than a new house. The owners of rented properties, however, still do not appear to feel that the financial return is sufficient to warrant their carrying out big schemes of improvement and only the nationalised industries are carrying out any major schemes. It is possible that when the permitted rent increase suggested by the new Housing Bill is changed from 8% to 12½%, that owners may be encouraged to provide modern amenities to their rented properties. The year 1960, not only showed a great increase in the number of applications, but many applications approved in previous years were also completed and thus the value of grants made shows an upward trend.

In order to show how this work has improved year by year, the following table sets out the results of seven years working. Up to the end of 1960, the Council had paid grants amounting to £13,999 and improvements to 101 houses have been completed. Works were in progress at a further 55 houses where Discretionary Grants are involved and 17 further houses where Standard Grants have been approved.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

Housing Statistics

The following is a copy of the return of Housing Statistics as submitted to the Ministry

(1) No.of dwelling houses in district..... 13,225

(2) No.of houses included in above

(a) Back to back..... 45
(b) Single back..... 18

(3) Houses in Clearance Areas and Unfit Houses Elsewhere.

No.of houses included in representations made during the year:-

(a) In Clearance Areas..... 144
(b) Individual Unfit Houses..... 33

A. Houses Demolished

In Clearance Areas

	Houses Demolished	Displaced during the year	
		Persons	Families
(i) Houses unfit for human habitation	170	432	143
(ii) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement.	-	-	-
(iii) Houses on land acquired under Sec.43(2)Housing Act,1957	22	5	2
<u>Not in Clearance Areas</u>			
(iv) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Sec.17(1)Housing Act,1957	14	25	10
(v) Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by Medical Officer of Health	4	9	3

B. Unfit houses Closed

	Houses Demolished	Displaced during year	
		Persons	Families
Under Sections 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1), Housing Act, 1957	12	29	12
Parts of Buildings closed under Section 18	-	-	-

C. Unfit Houses made fit and Houses in which defects were Remedied

	By Owner	By Local Authority
(11) After informal action by Local Authority.	142	-
(12) After formal notice under:-		
(a) Public Health Acts	44	3
(b) Sections 9 & 16 Housing Act, 1957.	-	-

E. Houses in Clearance Areas other than those included in Confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders purchased in the year.

	No. of houses	No. of occupants in Col.(1)
	-	-

4. No. of families rehoused during the year in Council owned dwellings:-

(a) Clearance Areas etc.,.....	155
(b) Overcrowding.....	18

Rent Act, 1957

(a) No. of Certificates of disrepair granted.....	1
(b) No. of undertakings to execute repairs given by ` owners to the Local Authority.....	3
(c) No. of Certificates of Disrepair cancelled.....	2

New Dwellings

No. of new dwellings completed during the year:-

By Local Authority.....	203
By Private Enterprise.....	36

Grants for Conversion of Improvement of Housing Accommodation

	Formal applications received during the year	Applications approved during the year	No. of dwellings completed during the year
		No. of Dwellings.	No. of Dwellings
(a) Conversions	4	4	15
(b) Improvements:-			
Discretionary	101	101	65
Standard	28	28	21

SUMMARY OF NOTICES

Section	Informal Notices	Complied with without Statutory Notices	Statutory Notices	Statutory Notices complied with	Outstanding
Housing Act, 1957, Sec.9	14	3	1	-	11
Public Health Act, 1936.					
Sects. 92/3	159	86	42	32	41
Sec. 75	203	182	18	17	4
Sec. 45	34	27	1	1	6
Sec. 39	61	29	22	18	14
Others	11	5	3	3	3

Key:

Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1957, is used to require the thorough reconditioning of houses.

Section 39 of the Public Health Act, 1936, deals with such matters as blocked or defective drains, sink waste pipes etc.

Section 45 is used for water closets which are defective but which can be repaired without reconstruction.

Section 47 deals with the conversion of privies, waste water closets etc., to proper wash down water closets.

Section 75 enforces the provision of proper dustbins.

Section 92/3 deals with premises in such a state as to be prejudicial to health or a nuisance and are used for general repairs to houses.

Inspection and Supervision of Food

Whilst the housing of the people is undoubtedly a major aspect of Public Health, and of modern times appears in the forefront of national news, the food of the people must be of equal importance and consequently the inspection of food and the supervision of food premises must rank of equal importance. Although as a subject it does not now attract the public eye as much as does housing, it is true to say that the present generation is growing more conscious of the need for hygiene in the preparation and sale of food. One noticeable trend in food distribution is the increased efficiency of packing and wrapping and this is bringing with it a change of method, namely the offering for sale of pre-packed articles. A further growing trend is the self-service store and we now find an increase in this class of trade in the town. In considering our food supplies no report would be complete without mention of mobile shops. These have developed very greatly in the post-war years, and whilst the town seems to be generally served by them, the housing schemes in the outer parts of the town appear to offer the greatest field for trade. It is pleasing to note, therefore, the steady improvement in the type of vehicle used. Whilst undoubtedly there are still a number of old and rather cramped vans in use, we have many large airy and well equipped vehicles which not only supply the needs of the housewife, but afford attractive selling conditions. Whilst appreciating the benefit derived by housewives from this form of trade, one must also regret that they are able to operate on an unfair basis when compared with the fixed shop and the Shops Act. For mobile vehicles to be able to trade at all hours of the day or night on all days of the week, whilst other traders are required to close at certain times and for certain commodities, is undoubtedly wrong. This may not be strictly a "health" matter, but it is undoubtedly part of local government administration and it is an anomaly which calls for removal.

In this report members will find that I have dealt with all aspects of "inspection" and "supervision", and the tables and data given will, I feel, be of great interest.

Our work covers many trades and many processes, and the following list may therefore be helpful:-

Food Premises

Butchers Shops.....	50
Bakehouses.....	21
Confectioners shops.....	27
Wet fishmongers - Wholesale.....	3
Retail.....	10
Fried Fish Shops.....	36
Greengrocers - Wholesale.....	3
Retail.....	17
Grocers.....	148
Multiple Stores.....	2
Sweet Shops.....	35
Cafes, Restaurants, Snack Bars and Industrial and School Canteens.....	44
Licensed Premises.....	85
Chemists and Druggists.....	14

Food Factories

Sweet Confectionary.....	2
Maltsters.....	3
Flour Millers.....	1
Tripe Dressers.....	2
Fat Refiners.....	1
Mineral Waters.....	2
Potato crisps and shellfish prep.....	1

Registered Premises

Certain types of premises dealing with vulnerable commodities are required to be registered. Details of the premises which are registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act and Milk and Dairies Regulations are given below:-

For manufacture of Ice Cream.....	4
For sale of Ice Cream.....	132
For manufacture of sausages, potted, pressed, pickled and preserved foods, including shellfish preparations.....	26
Dairies.....	6

Food Vehicles

Persons selling food from vehicles are required to be registered as "Food Hawkers" under Section 76 of the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951.

TRADE	From within the District		From outside Districts
	No. of persons registered.	No. of premises registered	No. of persons registered
Ice Cream	1	1	9
Greengrocers	15	13	1
Grocers	9	8	2
Butchers	4	2	-
Confectioners	9	5	4
Fishmongers	1	3	1
Mobile Snack Bar	1	1	-
Eggs	1	1	-

The pattern of control has been under district headings:-

- (i) The inspection of animal carcases and other foods.
- (ii) The sampling of articles of food.
- (iii) The inspection of fixed premises.
- (iv) The inspection of food vehicles.

Whilst all are of a routine nature, the latter two may well call for added explanation.

FOOD PREMISES

In my last report I made reference to a survey being carried out of all food premises and mentioned that although most premises were of reasonable hygienic condition and did comply with many of the requirements of the Food Hygiene Regulations, in certain cases a number of defects had been found which contravened the Regulations.

I am happy to report that the initial survey of all food shops and preparing rooms has been completed and the work has now entered the second phase of revisits of the premises and check that the necessary alterations have been carried out.

Our work and investigation has met with a mixed reception, many traders regard the Regulations as being "unnecessary red tape", some of course receive the Regulations for the first time and after explanation accept them and prepare to comply, and a small minority is in complete agreement with them and in fact are often ahead of requirement. It is, therefore, very difficult to secure uniformity throughout the district.

One particular item which seems to cause more difficulty than any other is the requirement of a separate wash basin with hot and cold water, soap, nailbrush and towel; many traders are quite satisfied that one sink provided for the cleansing of utensils and equipment, is quite adequate for all purposes including personal ablution.

During the year under review an attempt was made to enlighten persons in the food trade, not only on the question of the Regulations, but also to the background of Food Hygiene, and to this end evening classes were arranged in conjunction with the County Council's organising officer for further education.

On the positive side the work so far has produced improvements and alterations, and the following table is a picture of the improvements so achieved.

<u>Regulation</u>	<u>Requirements</u>	<u>No. of premises where works are completed</u>
6	Construction and cleanliness of equipment.....	22
8	Protection of food from contamination	12
9	Cleanliness of Food Handlers and their clothing.....	4
14	Improvements to Sanitary Conveniences	31
16	Provision of wash basins with hot and cold water etc.....	16
17	Provision of first aid equipment....	2
18	Provision of lockers for outdoor clothing.....	1
19	Provision of sinks with hot and cold water.....	12
20	Improvements to lighting of food rooms	3
22	Food rooms not to communicate with sleeping rooms.....	1
23	Cleanliness and repair of structure of food rooms.....	26
24	Accumulations of refuse etc., and improvements in refuse storage.....	9

The work is now entering the third and final stage; that is the enforcement of the Regulations. In this stage where occupiers are showing no progress in making the necessary alterations and where reasonable time has been given for carrying out these works, final warnings are now being issued, and if these are not complied with the persons concerned will be reported to the Committee for the authorisation of proceedings. Whilst I am reluctant to take court proceedings, I feel that with certain of the more recalcitrant occupiers it may be necessary to do this to bring all premises into line.

MARKET

During the survey of food premises we have often been challenged that the standards being asked for in shops were higher than those prevailing in the Corporation's own market. The market tenants, however, have often claimed that when improvements in hygiene are introduced into the town that they have to bear the first brunt of the improvements. Consequently a survey of the market was carried out concurrently with other premises and a report was presented to the Markets Committee pointing out the works required to bring the shops and stalls up to the standard of the Food Hygiene Regulations.

A summary of the works required is given below:-

<u>Regulation</u>	<u>Requirement</u>	<u>No. of shops or stalls affected</u>
6	Provision of impervious surface to counters and tables.....	25
8	Prevention of contamination - overalls for -	
9	(a) Food Handlers.....	7
	(b) Direct connection of drain with food room.....	1
14	Communication of W.C. with a food room.....	1
16	Provision of washbasins with hot and cold water.....	34
17	Provision of first aid equipment...	18
18	Provision of clothes lockers.....	26
19	(a) Provision of sink(s) with hot and cold water.....	29
	(b) hot water to sinks.....	32
20	Additional lighting to food rooms..	1
23	(a) Constructional defects to floors, walls and ceilings.....	25
	(b) Need for redecoration.....	22

The Markets Committee agreed fully with the report and undertook to make financial provision in the current year for the works for which as owners they were responsible. The other works for which the tenants are responsible have been notified to them and they will be given a reasonable time to put their premises in order.

MEAT INSPECTION

The town's meat supplies continue to be derived partly from animals killed within the district and partly by purchase of carcases from outside districts. As in former years killing within the Borough takes place at the local authority operated slaughterhouse, and in three privately owned slaughterhouses. Again the bulk of the killing has been at the public slaughterhouse and again this has been largely in the hands of one wholesaler, private calls on these premises being very, very minor.

In the light of these circumstances it is interesting to refer to the requirement placed on all local authorities by the Slaughterhouses Act 1958, to survey their needs, the condition of their slaughterhouses and to submit to the Minister their findings. By Regulation this report had to be submitted by the 1st November, 1960.

Our problem has not proved an easy one to resolve. The public slaughterhouse is on lease to the Council and is available to all our townspeople, but it has long been established that very few of our butchers wish to kill their own animals and are in fact quite content to buy the carcase after slaughter. We have, therefore, found that the premises have been almost entirely used by one wholesaler, but who has, of course, supplied carcase meat to very many of our local butchers; we have thus been able to inspect locally, much of our meat at the time of killing. This system has worked admirably except that we have all been conscious that the premises were not up to modern requirements. In our survey we have noted all the facts and the Council's proposal to the Minister has been based on a full understanding of the position. That the circumstances have also been appreciated by the wholesaler has been shown by his application for permission to erect his own premises. This application will, of course, be considered in the year following this report.

Of the private slaughterhouses, two have been in regular weekly use and the circumstances and conditions of one of them justifies the spending of capital to give it a permanent life; the conditions and siting of the second do not. The third private slaughterhouse is used only occasionally and its siting, circumstances and usage do not justify its furtherance of life.

The survey and the report were undoubtedly a most important feature of the work of 1960, and one cannot but feel will lead to a complete reorganisation of slaughterhouses in the district. In point of fact, since the end of the year under review, the Minister has laid down "the appointed day" by which all alterations must have been completed. Subsequent reports will undoubtedly contain much of interest in this matter.

To turn to the operations of 1960, the following tables give details of the number of animals killed and the incidence of disease and relate to the total killings in all slaughterhouses in the district. Once again these figures show an increase over the previous year, and it is interesting to note that on the beef side there has been an increase in the number of bullocks killed amounting to 50% over the previous year's figure, whilst the killing of cows has decreased by 11%. Once again I am able to report that all carcases were inspected, and as near the actual time of slaughter as was possible.

Animals Slaughtered in 1960

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
No. killed	2807	2106	218	14995	3355
No. inspected	2807	2106	218	14995	3355
No. killed in 1959	1922	2379	98	15059	2897
No. killed in 1958	1652	1650	40	9209	2590
No. killed in 1957	1983	827	17	9167	2967
No. killed in 1956	1613	908	126	6794	2808

<u>All diseases except T.B. and C.B. (1960)</u>					
1.Whole carcases condemned	-	3	2	3	-
2.Animals with parts or organs condemned	363	391	-	17	21
% affected	12.93%	18.71%	.91%	.13%	.63%
<u>Tuberculosis</u>					
1.Whole carcases	2	1	-	-	-
2.Animals with parts or organs condemned	11	64	-	1	17
% affected	.05%	3.09%	-	.007%	.51%
<u>Cysticercosis</u>					
1.Whole carcases	-	-	-	-	-
2.Animals with parts or organs condemned	2	3	-	-	-
% affected	.07%	.14%	-	-	-

A study of the incidence of disease is very interesting, both for the variety of diseases and the number of animals affected.

Carcases, Parts and Organs Condemned - 1959

	Beasts	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Total
Whole Carcasses	6	2	3	-	11
Quarters	2	-	2	-	4
Shoulders	-	-	2	-	2
Heads and Tongues	58	-	-	12	70
Briskets	1	-	-	-	1
Lungs	78	-	3	13	94
Plucks	4	-	5	4	13
Hearts	9	-	-	1	10
Livers	670	-	6	6	682
Kidneys	5	-	-	1	6
Udders	5	-	-	1	6
Mesentery	2	-	-	-	2

<u>Diseases</u>					
Cirrhosis	554	-	6	4	564
Abscesses	47	-	3	-	50
Cysticerous Bovis	5	-	-	-	5
Navel Ill	-	1	-	-	1
Tuberculosis	78	-	1	17	96
Parasitic	5	-	4	4	13
Angioma	71	-	-	-	71
Pericarditis	2	-	-	1	3
Necrosis	-	-	-	2	2
Congestion	-	-	-	1	1
Tumours	1	-	1	-	2
Septicaemia	2	-	-	-	2
Actinobacillosis and Actinomycosis	8	-	-	-	8
Fatty Infiltration	1	-	-	-	1
Pneumonia	17	1	-	7	25
Oldema	2	-	3	-	5
Emphysema	5	-	-	-	5
Mastitis	6	-	-	-	6
Inflammation	8	-	2	1	11
Cysts	24	-	1	-	25
Nephritis	4	-	-	1	5

The incidence of animal tuberculosis is particularly worthy of consideration and figures for the past twelve years are given in the following table. A general downward trend can be seen, although with some fluctuation in the figure for cows:-

Percentage of Animals affected with T.B. 1949-60

YEAR	Cattle excluding cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
1949	9.6	38.8	0.57	-	7.7
1950	9.25	49.12	0.59	-	8.75
1951	9.94	46.7	2.8	-	5.1
1952	14.08	40.55	0.23	-	5.42
1953	9.4	40.6	-	-	2.7
1954	6.4	35.7	-	-	2.4
1955	5.2	14.1	-	-	1.1
1956	4.7	5.3	-	-	0.6
1957	3.8	3.4	5.9	-	0.9
1958	7.9	12.4	-	0.01	0.6
1959	7.76	14.41	9.18	-	1.07
1960	0.05	3.09	-	0.007	0.51

The Public Slaughterhouse

The management of the slaughterhouse continues to be vested in my department and undoubtedly continues to serve a real need in the town. The number of animals killed during 1960 was again greater than in any previous year and was in fact in excess of the standard laid down by the Meat Inspection Grant Regulations and the Council were thus able to make a claim of £115. 11. 5d. in respect of animals killed for other districts.

Trade conditions once again made Sunday killing imperative, and whilst throughput was naturally affected by seasonal conditions, the premises must be considered to be operating to near capacity. The staff of the department operate a rota system, each inspector giving a general eye to daily conditions, whilst my Deputy and myself exercise over-riding control.

The slaughtering conditions were mainly as heretofore, the users providing the licensed slaughterman for the actual process of slaughtering, whilst the Council undertake responsibility for cleaning and servicing the premises. This has not been free from difficulties, brought about undoubtedly by the nature of the work. It would seem that unless men are accustomed to bloodshed, slaughter and unpleasant odours, they cannot settle

to work, and only those men who have been continually with the work since youth, can really be said to be settled. During the year it was found that the services of only one yardman were heavily strained, and with the thought that experience from youth was an important factor, a teenage youth was engaged to assist with the work. Whether or not this experiment will prove successful remains to be seen, but it is noteworthy that the slaughtermen have for their part also taken in a youth for training. I am convinced that unless this is done, and done successfully, the time will arrive when the trade is seriously affected by the lack of skilled, competent, slaughtermen. Undoubtedly this is a trade matter and must be resolved by the trade, but it should never be overlooked in the light of our food supplies.

I am happy to report that premises were self-supporting and the figures to 31st March 1961, in fact, show a profit; this despite extensive internal decorations undertaken in the sheep hall towards the latter part of the year. The following tables show both operation and financial position.

In the Treasurer's Abstract of Accounts for the Financial Year ending 31st March 1961, the Abattoir Account is as follows:-

<u>Expenditure</u>	<u>Income</u>
£	£
Wages.....	1195
Repairs and alterations	423
Gas and Electricity...	237
Coke.....	113
Cleaning Materials....	8
Rates.....	122
Rent.....	424
Protective Clothing...	16
Equipment.....	192
Transport.....	1
Postages.....	1
Insurances.....	30
Grant.....	25
	<hr/>
	£2787
	<hr/> <hr/>
	£2977
	<hr/> <hr/>

Public Slaughterhouses - 1960

Month	Bulls	Bullocks	Heifers	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Sows & Boars
January	-	239	-	273	16	1491	278	2
February	-	176	-	196	9	1074	226	1
March	-	190	-	160	12	767	205	3
April	-	257	-	177	45	676	273	5
May	-	208	-	143	5	580	164	-
June	-	176	-	135	5	754	141	2
July	2	243	-	188	17	1758	175	3
August	-	189	-	126	17	1339	190	3
September	-	200	-	153	27	1380	215	7
October	-	265	-	213	22	1760	360	6
November	-	231	-	162	18	1429	305	5
December	-	273	-	178	27	1530	449	20
TOTAL for 1960	2	2637	-	2104	218	14538	3031	57
TOTAL for 1959	2	1753	16	2373	98	14543	2535	31
TOTAL for 1958	7	1306	58	1649	40	8710	3204	32
TOTAL for 1957	-	1634	82	827	17	8533	2646	27
TOTAL for 1956	1	1331	26	906	125	6127	2540	34

The fluctuation in tolls, as determined by seasonal variations, is of interest and the following are the figures for 1960/61.

Slaughterhouse Charges - 1st April 1960 to 31st March 1961

	£. s. d.
April.....	233. 6. 6.
May.....	178. 18. 0.
June.....	172. 19. 9.
July.....	286. 15. 0.
August.....	220. 10. 9.
September.....	242. 1. 0.
October.....	327. 5. 9.
November.....	268. 17. 6.
December.....	325. 2. 9.
January.....	269. 18. 6.
February.....	229. 12. 9.
March.....	222. 0. 3.
 TOTAL	 £2977. 8. 6.

Private Slaughterhouses

As previously stated the slaughtering carried out at the private slaughterhouses is comparatively light, nevertheless all three are visited regularly and all carcases inspected.

The following are the figures for the year 1960, for these premises:-

Month	Bulls	Bullocks	Heifers	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Sows & Boars
January	-	15	-	-	-	40	28	-
February	-	17	-	-	-	48	27	-
March	-	11	-	-	-	22	35	-
April	-	13	-	-	-	18	23	-
May	-	15	-	-	-	41	27	-
June	-	13	-	-	-	33	19	-
July	-	14	2	1	-	53	19	-
August	-	13	3	-	-	51	21	-
September	-	13	2	-	-	58	21	-
October	-	9	2	-	-	20	9	-
November	-	15	1	1	-	29	12	-
December	-	10	-	-	-	44	26	-
TOTAL	-	158	10	2	-	457	267	-

MILK SUPPLIES

There is nothing by way of change to report in the milk supplies of the district.

As in previous years, the Co-operative Retail Society remains our largest single supplier operating from its own plant at Ashton Road. The Manor Croft Dairies and the Associate Company, Express Dairies, continue to provide supplies for many more retailers, whilst shop keepers continue to retail sterilized milk. On the distribution side there were 122 distributors registered at the year end and it was of course at this stage that the new Regulations came into force. All the distributors except one retailed heat treated milk, the exception being a

producer retailer who, for some years has supplied tuberculin tested milk produced on his own farm, together with some pasteurised milk. As in former years all deliveries were made in sealed bottles, and it would seem that the experiment using sealed waxed cartons has not justified an extension of the system. This I find regrettable, for I am still concerned with the treatment meted out to used milk bottles after use and prior to return to the distributor. I am sure that a carton which could be discarded after use, would be a more hygienic and a more desirable means of delivering milk to the consumer.

Although it would seem that our milk supplies are now so well organised and so regular of operation, supervision has been in no way relaxed, and regular sampling was again undertaken for bacteriological, biological and chemical examination. The details of this work are given in tabular form, but I would draw attention to the fact that for the second year running our sampling did not reveal one case of tuberculosis. I have previously referred to the fall in the incidence of tuberculosis and the following table covering the past twelve years, is I am sure, still of interest:-

Year	Positive Samples	Tubercular Animals found and slaughtered as a result of the sample.
1949	7	10
1950	3	2 (sampling restricted due to shortage of guinea pigs).
1951	9	5
1952	13	20
1953	17	15
1954	15	17
1955	12	11
1956	10	12
1957	4	4
1958	1	2
1959	Nil	Nil
1960	Nil	Nil

The following tables summarise this section of the work:-

Registration of Producers, Distributors and Dairies.

No. of Producers of pasteurised milk.....	1
No. of inspections of pasteurising plant.....	54

Distribution

No. of Distributors on register.....	122
No. selling Tuberculin Tested raw milk.....	1
No. selling Pasteurised Milk.....	22
No. selling T.T. Pasteurised Milk.....	18
No. selling Sterilized Milk.....	95

Sampling of Milk for Bacteriological Examination

Raw Milk

No. of samples submitted to Methylene Blue Test....	74
No. of samples which satisfied Methylene Blue Test	47
No. of samples which did not satisfy the above Test	27

Tuberculin Tested Milk

No. of samples submitted for the prescribed test...	132
No. of samples which satisfied Methylene Blue Test.	107
No. of samples which did not satisfy Methylene Blue Test.....	25

Pasteurised Milk

No. of samples submitted to prescribed tests.....	51
No. of samples satisfying Methylene Blue Test.....	51
No. of samples satisfying Phosphatase Test.....	51

Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) Milk

No. of samples submitted to prescribed tests.....	53
No. of samples satisfying Methylene Blue Test.....	53
No. of samples satisfying Phosphatase Test.....	53

Milk - Biological Examination for Tuberculosis

No. of samples submitted for above test.....	484
No. of samples giving negative result.....	476
No. of samples giving positive result.....	Nil
No. of void samples.....	8

Milk - Chemical Analysis

No. of samples taken :	Informal.....	16
	Formal.....	5
No. of samples adulterated:	Informal.....	3
	Formal.....	2

Ice-Cream

The sale of ice-cream is now mainly of the pre-packed brands, retailed from shop premises, although certain itinerant vendors still tour the district, this latter trade being mainly confined to the summer months.. There are three premises registered for manufacture but very little ice-cream is actually produced in the district.

Sampling was undertaken during the year but again on a reduced basis.

The following table summarises the work:-

No. of premises registered for sale during the year.....	2
----------------------------------------------------------	---

No. of premises registered for manufacture during the year.....	1
-----------------------------------------------------------------	---

Position at end of 1960

No. of premises registered for sale of ice-cream	132
--------------------------------------------------	-----

No. of premises registered for manufacture of ice-cream or iced-lollies.....	4
------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---

Sampling for Bacteriological Examination.

	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952
No. of samples taken	22	23	26	28	48	100	192	297	277
No. of samples classified Grade I	14	17	23	23	41	87	144	252	199
No. of samples classified Grade II	7	6	3	5	6	10	23	28	50
No. of samples classified Grade III	1	-	-	-	1	3	16	12	22
No. of samples classified Grade IV	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	5	6

Samples for Chemical Analysis

No. of samples taken.....	4
---------------------------	---

No. of samples adulterated.....	Nil
---------------------------------	-----

Fish

Again there is little change to report, the town's fish supplies continuing as in former years. Three wholesalers supply the bulk of the trade from warehouses within the district, the fish being cleansed and prepared before sale to the retailer. As in previous years, supplies of smoked fish and shell fish are prepared and sold to the retail trade.

All the premises are of excellent construction and a high standard of cleanliness is maintained.

The retail shops are all provided with refrigerated show cases and refrigerated stores and again this side of the trade is well conducted.

Excellent co-operation was secured from traders in dealing with unsound food, particularly of the canned variety, and the following table indicates the extent of inspections to be made under this heading alone.

Condemned Food - 1960

333 lbs. tinned cooked ham.	89 lbs. corned beef.
18 lbs. tinned veal.	30 lbs. tinned tongue.
99 lbs. tinned steak.	6 lbs. corned mutton.
30 lbs. frozen rabbits.	1 lb. tinned chicken.
17 tins Fish.	65 tins tomatoes.
31 tins peas.	1 tin carrots.
31 tins beans.	250 lbs. currants.
8 tins soup.	14 tins milk.
126 tins fruit.	72 lbs. butter.

Sampling of other foods was also undertaken under the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act, and the following is a summary of all samples taken.

	No. of samples taken		No. of samples adulterated	
	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal
Milk	5	15	2	3
Potted Beef Paste	1	-	-	-
Pork Sausage	2	-	1	-
Beef Sausage	4	-	-	-
Tea	1	-	-	-
Rice	1	-	-	-
Self Raising Flour	-	1	-	-
Ice-Cream	-	4	-	-
TOTALS	15	21	3	3

Details of the samples reported as adulterated, together with action taken, is summarised below:-

Date of Sample	Sample No.	Commodity	Formal or Informal	Analysis	Remarks
22.3.60	337C	Milk	Informal	Fat 2.92% Solids not Fat 9.02%	only 97.4% of minimum fat required
1.4.60	419A	Milk	Informal	Fat 2.94% S.N.F. 8.74%	only 98% -ditto-
1.4.60	419B	Milk	Informal	Fat 2.74% S.N.F. 8.94%	only 91.4% -ditto-
5.4.60	421	Milk	Formal	Fat 2.53% S.N.F. 8.69%	only 84.4% -ditto-
5.4.60	422	Milk	Formal	Fat 1.89% S.N.F. 8.69%	only 63% -ditto-
1.11.60	266	Pork Sausage	Formal	59.9% meat	Minimum meat is 65%

All the above milk samples were from the same farm situated outside the district and sending in milk to the local dairy. The first sample showed a slightly low fat content and this was followed up by two further informal samples which showed a similar deficiency. Formal samples were then taken over the whole consignment and although two of these were reported as below standard, and one very much below, the average fat content was just over 2.7%. "Appeal to Cow" samples were taken and these showed a fat content of 2.9%. The Council decided that a strong warning should be served to the farmer concerned and the services of the Ministry of Agriculture Advisory Offices were requested.

In the case of the Pork Sausage sample No.266, The Council felt in view of the smallness of the deficiency that a warning would suffice.

Foreign Bodies in Foodstuffs

Of recent times the presence of foreign bodies in articles of food has received considerable press attention and as a result consumers would seem to be taking a greater note of these incidents. During the year two cases were reported to the Department and were in turn reported to the Health Committee who authorised prosecution. The Hearings were actually held after the year end, but the details of the offences and the penalties inflicted are as follows:-

Blue Bottle in Cornish Pasty - Found guilty and Fined £2. plus £3.3s.0d. costs.

Nail in French Bun - Found guilty and Fined £3. plus £3.3s.0d. costs.

WATER SUPPLY

As in the previous year the town's supply has been virtually derived from a single source - the Wakefield Corporation, although a connection still exists with the Leeds supply at Lock Lane.

At Water Fryston the supply is unchanged, being fed into an iron storage tank to reduce pressure and from which it is distributed by service pipes to the few remaining cottages. As in former years systematic sampling was undertaken and the following are the details:-

No. of samples taken from reservoirs.....	97
No. of samples showing coliform organisms.....	Nil
No. of samples taken from consumers taps.....	154
No. of samples showing coliform organisms.....	1

During the year two complaints were received regarding the palatability of the water and two samples were taken for chemical analysis. Both samples proved satisfactory but one revealed a sufficiently high free chlorine content to account for the complaint.

SWIMMING BATHS

The Public Baths still provide the sole swimming facilities of the district. Throughout the swimming season the water is sampled regularly for bacterial count and monthly for chemical analysis. As in previous years this sampling revealed a steady build up of total solids and chloride and as a result additional sampling took place during July and August, the samples being taken not only more frequently but from different parts of the pool.

The pool was at all times in excellent condition and once again the Baths Superintendent and his staff are to be congratulated on the excellence of their work.

Pool Water Sampling

Bacteriological Examination

No. of samples taken.....	22
No. of samples showing coliform bacilli.....	Nil
No. of samples showing colonies to plate count test.....	11

Bath Water - Chemical Analysis - 1960

Date of Sample	Total Solids	Parts per Million				Oxygen Absorbed Ammonia
		Chloride	Free Ammonia	Albuminoid	Absorbed Ammonia	
5. 5.60	200	25	0.01	0.05		0.8
5. 5.60	220	58	0.01	0.10		1.4
31. 5.60	700	250	0.01	0.20		6.0
30. 6.60	760	310	0.05	0.50		10.0
30. 6.60	760	316	0.04	0.40		8.6
30. 6.60	760	316	0.04	0.40		8.6
6. 7.60	800	332	0.05	0.50		4.6
6. 7.60	800	320	0.05	0.60		4.6
6. 7.60	800	320	0.05	0.50		5.4
14. 7.60	800	330	0.01	0.35		5.0
14. 7.60	800	340	0.01	0.35		5.0
14. 7.60	800	340	0.01	0.35		5.0
27. 7.60	800	362	0.01	0.35		4.8
27. 7.60	800	338	0.01	0.35		4.8
27. 7.60	800	344	0.01	0.35		5.2
6. 8.60	800	344	0.01	0.35		4.0
6. 8.60	800	338	0.01	0.35		4.0
6. 8.60	800	360	0.01	0.35		4.0
18. 8.60	800	340	0.01	0.50		4.4
18. 8.60	800	330	0.01	0.40		4.0
18. 8.60	800	340	0.01	0.50		4.4
30. 8.60	800	326	0.02	0.40		2.9
30. 8.60	800	330	0.02	0.40		2.9
30. 8.60	800	326	0.02	0.40		3.0
27. 9.60	700	270	0.01	0.40		5.2
27. 9.60	700	270	0.01	0.40		6.0
27. 9.60	700	270	0.01	0.30		4.4

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Each succeeding year increases the importance of the Clean Air Act and no report would be complete without very full reference to the years activities.

In past reports I have reviewed the position under the headings of Industrial and Domestic Pollution and I would again use this formula.

Industry

It is without question that in the post war years industrialists have become more and more alive to the need for smoke reduction. Firstly because of the legal responsibility placed upon them and secondly on the grounds of efficiency and economy. As a result industrial appliances have shown a great improvement and whilst problems will continue to arise, effort is continually being made to produce the correct results. During 1960, activity continued and provides interesting report matter.

Our principle industry is, of course, coal mining, and in the years preceding 1960, electrification of the winding machinery at the Whitwood and Wheldale collieries had eliminated steam raising with its consequent smoke. At the Glasshoughton Colliery the boiler plant has always been of a highly efficient order and consequently there has been no smoke emission of note from this colliery. This leaves only the Fryston Colliery to consider, where large scale development is taking place. It was hoped that this scheme would have included electrification of winding gear during 1960, but this was not achieved, thus leaving the boiler chimney as one of our major offenders; it is hoped that in 1961 the change over will have been secured.

Closely allied to the mining of coal, is the National Coal Board's Coke Oven Plant which has long been a source of annoyance to the residents living around it. It will be recalled that in 1959 the new battery of ovens came into being and that works of reorganisation were commenced on the by-products side of the plant, furthermore, approval was secured for a scheme of mechanical firing to the boiler plant. Whilst much was done in 1960, to the plant generally, it is disappointing to have to report that the work was not entirely successful, and consequently we were not entirely freed of complaints. It is, of course, appreciated that this section of the plant comes within the jurisdiction of the Alkali Inspector, and frequent discussions took place between that official and the Council's Public Health Officer. This co-operation kept the matter well to the forefront and the Alkali Inspector's action certainly kept a continuity of experiment and improvement. This work has produced many benefits, but it is unlikely that it will ever satisfy the hopes of the residents; one cannot blind ones-self to the blunt truth that the carbonisation of coal must inevitably produce some smell and some emission. On the other hand, one cannot feel happy at the progress made with the scheme of mechanisation of the steam raising plant. As previously stated, approval was given to the scheme in 1959, but more than twelve months later no commencement had been made and the smoke emissions were blatantly contravening the Dark Smoke Regulations. A Conference was held with the Coal Board officials and as a result alterations were made to the fuel, which in turn did produce some improvement, but at the end of the year the approved scheme was still merely a paper one.

One must express a feeling of deep dissatisfaction at the delay, and whilst tolerance and understanding is essential in resolving industrial problems, there is a limit to what one can accept.

Problems have also arisen at some of our other industries where steam demands have exceeded plant capacity. In one instance an additional boiler was provided as a temporary expedient, and was subsequently followed by an application for approval for a scheme which could well prove the basis of complete change. The proposed scheme was for burning a pulverised fuel in a water tube boiler, the first of its kind in the district, and which indicates great possibilities for the future. In an area where coal production is so prolific this move to use an indigenous fuel must give great satisfaction. By the year end work was well advanced on the plant. Coal firing is not, however, always the most suitable method of steam raising, and at one of our factories the processes there carried out calls for steam raising on a very flexible basis and during the year the coal fired boiler was replaced by two oil fired package type boilers.

It is very pleasing to here report the change-over of boiler plant at the public baths. Over the past years the existing system has only been operated with difficulty and it has long been appreciated that modern equipment was required. The Baths Committee, having given careful consideration to the whole matter, installed during the year an up to date type of boiler with all the accessories. It is not surprising that a coal fired boiler was chosen, but it is very pleasing to be able to say that not only does it meet all the steam and hot water requirements, but does so without smoke emission. The Baths Committee are to be congratulated on dealing with their problem so expertly.

Our other problems have generally been due to either fuel troubles or the human element, and in past reports I have stressed the need for an improved standard amongst boiler house operatives. If boiler plant is to give efficiency with economy, then the persons operating it must have a full appreciation of the needs and requirements. In days gone by the main qualification was the ability to use a big shovel efficiently for a period of hours, but that day has gone and the operative of the future must possess a real knowledge in combustion. I would again, therefore, urge the training of boiler house operatives and commend to all concerned the Certificate of Competence issued by the City and Guilds of London Institute, and I would further stress that the holding of such Certificate should carry with it a financial incentive. This would encourage more men to secure the Certificate and the knowledge gained would undoubtedly be profitable to the employer, particularly when considering his fuel costs.

Although the Clean Air Act deals essentially with smoke pollution, we cannot ignore other forms of pollution which arise from industrial activity. Within the district there are several processes coming within the purview of the Alkali Inspector and the co-operation and liaison previously mentioned extends to these as a whole. There is little to report for the year, but I would pay tribute to the work of the Alkali Inspector, his patient consideration of our problems, his persistent visitations to the various industries, and his unfailing courtesy to all affected.

Domestic

It is extremely difficult to make any report on this aspect of the problem. Despite all that has been said and written the majority of people refuse to accept that "the little bit of smoke from my chimney" has any bearing on the overall pollution and it is, therefore, very difficult to convince the average householder that at least 50% (and probably 60%) of the soot and dirt now in our atmosphere, emanates from house chimneys. As a nation we have accepted the principle of prescribing areas in which smoke is highly controlled if not completely eliminated, and those authorities who have smoke controlled areas operating are well satisfied with the results. But here in a mining community the implementation of this principle is difficult to achieve, and so far no areas have been prescribed. One of the outstanding obstacles is undoubtedly the system of concessionary coal for mine workers. This, I have stressed repeatedly, and always added the hope that the mine worker and the Coal Board would arrive at some understanding which would, in fact, remove the obstacle. So far this has not been achieved, but it would seem that the possibility does come nearer. It is a solemn thought that further progress in providing a cleaner and purer atmosphere for our people, is tied absolutely to the habits of the people, for I am convinced that the time will soon be reached when industry has resolved entirely its problem, and that pollution occurs almost solely from the domiciles of the people themselves.

Administration and Propoganda.

Despite the difficulties under which we labour, the Council has maintained a keen interest in research and propoganda. The four soot deposit gauges have operated throughout the year and the results are of undoubted interest. It is interesting to be able to compare the conditions in the town centre as they were in 1960, and back year by year to 1927, whilst the whole of the gauges may be compared to 1946. Much is heard today of sulphur in the atmosphere and the four lead peroxide gauges reveal the conditions in the various parts of the town. Again yearly comparisons can be made and the following tables show the position clearly.

As in former years your Council has continued its membership of the West Riding Clean Air Advisory Council, where once again your official has the honour to be Chairman, and the National Society for Clean Air where your official serves as Deputy Chairman of the Yorkshire Divisional Council and also represents the Division on the National Executive.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Sootfall - tons per square mile.

Month	Cinder Lane	Ings Lane	Redhill	Carlton Street
January	.	19.74	8.97	13.27
February	45.12	24.56	16.04	18.73
March	19.17	14.53	9.07	23.18
April	17.38	14.43	8.93	10.95
May	19.98	13.80	9.34	14.35
June	14.20	9.34	6.73	3.44
July	6.87	10.73	10.00	8.39
August	53.32	11.89	11.20	17.89
September	22.74	27.60	9.54	14.62
October	79.80	50.65	16.04	26.18
November	32.31	14.10	11.95	19.03
December	4.70	16.28	10.10	11.22
TOTAL	310.59	227.65	127.91	181.25

Sulphur Trioxide Estimate -
milligrammes per day

January	2.97	2.76	3.08	3.91
February	2.99	2.64	3.01	3.41
March	3.36	1.54	2.31	2.38
April	3.41	2.32	1.85	2.62
May	3.20	1.15	1.45	1.64
June	1.98	1.01	1.08	1.10
July	1.55	1.91	1.01	1.59
August	2.02	1.17	1.16	1.97
September	2.89	2.21	1.61	2.21
October	1.73	1.38	2.85	2.00
November	1.74	1.73	2.89	2.66
December	3.23	3.96	2.25	1.87
AV. PER DAY	2.59	1.98	2.05	2.28

Sootfall - Shown in tons per square mile per annum

Year	Cinder Lane	Ings Lane	Redhill	Carlton Street
1960	310.59	227.65	127.91	181.25
1959	149.43	197.79	117.92	169.23
1958	168.14	192.24	113.11	151.99
1957	199.62	207.94	120.85	180.51
1956	206.30	191.28	120.52	207.42
1955	245.35	167.24	124.74	208.40
1954	266.10	183.12	144.82	198.12
1953	141.99	168.98	125.83	178.76
1952	194.45	258.20	139.24	204.70
1951	216.27	285.72	155.42	243.16
1950	165.76	185.61	150.37	242.70
1949	190.51	172.97	147.52	321.44
1948	237.13	257.32	212.90	352.26
1947	176.32	269.10	217.74	307.11
1946	204.72	249.72	161.52	254.04

Sulphur Trioxide Estimation - Average for year -
milligrammes per day

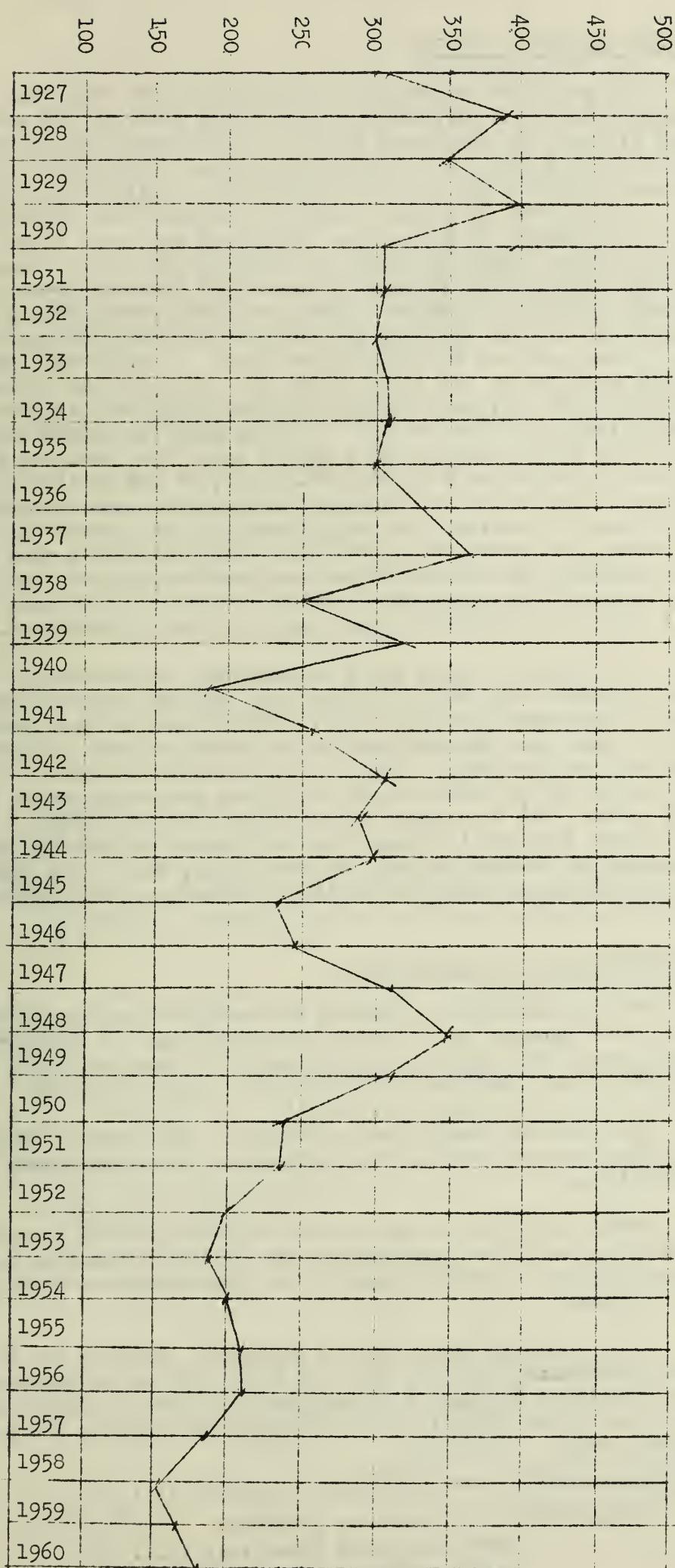
Year	Cinder Lane	Ings Lane	Redhill	Carlton Street
1960	2.59	1.98	2.05	2.28
1959	2.48	2.22	2.12	2.11
1958	3.18	2.18	2.17	2.48
1957	3.64	2.49	2.53	2.77
1956	3.50	2.29	2.41	3.25
1955	5.09	2.03	2.48	2.83
1954	4.32	2.86	2.83	3.50
1953	2.61	2.11	2.13	2.30
1952	2.09	1.47	1.79	1.91
1951	2.01	1.67	1.73	1.91
1950	1.60	0.95	1.63	1.98
1949	not established		3.23	3.18
1948	not established		3.79	3.37
1947	not established		2.79	2.91
1946	not established		2.51	2.19

ANNUAL SOOTFALL IN TONS PER SQUARE MILE FROM 1926 TO 1960 ON THE CENTRE OF CASTLEFORD

1926 - 1943 SITUATED AT CAMBRIDGE STREET, CASTLEFORD

1944 ONWARDS SITUATED AT CARRINGTON STREET, CASTLEFORD

SCALE - 1" = 100 TONS



RIVERS AND WATER COURSES

The year 1960 produced a heavy rainfall and from June onwards prolonged rain created problems of water logged ground, full ditches and high river level. This reached its climax in late November when the River Calder, having overflowed its banks in many places, found a low spot behind the Whitwood Mere area and running over the bank, completely submerged the areas of Merchant Street, Britannia Row, Wades Yard and Leeds Road. This occurred during the night of Saturday and on the Sunday some 90 families had to take refuge either in their upper floors or away from their houses. Fortunately the river level fell during the day and the area cleared over the next few days leaving the houses damp and with damaged effects. Your Council undertook relief work and in the early stages the Public Health Offices assisted with emergency feeding measures and later with the rehabilitation of the people. So damp were the houses that to have left them without special effort would have rendered them uninhabitable for some considerable time, or alternatively a threat to the health of anyone who attempted to reside in them. As a means of dealing with this situation your Council was able to secure the assistance of the Royal Air Force and a team of men equipped with hot air driers were sent to the town and in the space of a few days dried out the affected properties; this service was greatly appreciated by everyone concerned.

Throughout the year the town continued to be troubled by foam sweeping over from the river into various streets of the town. Reference has been made to this before but the occurrences are now much more frequent and the material appears to travel even greater distances. The foam undoubtedly is most unpleasant and we receive many complaints from shoppers in the town centre, but the remedy seems as far removed as ever. It would seem that until someone has the courage to prohibit the inclusion of foaming material in detergents, then towns with rivers containing weirs and similar obstruction, will suffer.

DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION

The department has continued to disinfect premises after notifiable diseases and in other circumstances, our standard method being the spraying and fumigation of premises together with the steam treatment of bedding and similar articles.

The plant at Cinder Lane continues to give good service and from time to time work has been undertaken for neighbouring authorities.

Vermin infestations are treated with proprietary solutions containing D.D.T. and purethum and the policy of spraying all Council houses on first occupation and upon change of tenancy has continued.

As in previous years certain industrial premises are treated with hydrocyanic acid gas, the work being done by contractors; after treatment samples of foodstuffs were taken by the department for check by our analyst. The following table shows the work carried out:-

Disinfection after Infectious Disease..... 13

Disinfestation of verminous premises:-

 Privately owned houses..... 24

 Local Authority owned houses.... 1

 Business premises..... 5

Council houses treated upon the creation of
new tenancy..... 373

DRAINAGE, SEWERAGE AND SANITARY OPERATIONS

Of recent years the principle alterations to the town's sewage system have related to new housing estates. In 1960 a start was made on the reorganisation of the sewage and storm water coming from the Half Acre area. This was made necessary not only by the development of the Half Acre Estate, but by the additional building which will take place in the extended Love Lane scheme. When completed the new sewers should cope adequately with a considerable area of housing.

It was not possible during the year to carry out further cesspool diversions, although it is hoped to systematically deal with this problem. The very presence of these installations indicates the need for sewage facilities in Redhill Drive, Holywell Lane and the Hillcrest area.

During the year some alterations did occur to the various forms of sanitary conveniences and the following are the details:-

Slop closets converted to water closets.....	Nil
Pail closets abolished.....	25
Water closets abolished.....	197
Additional water closets provided to existing buildings.....	110
Water closets provided to new buildings.....	239
Ashbins abolished.....	197
Ashbins provided to new buildings.....	239
No. of houses on cesspools diverted to sewer...	Nil

FACTORIES ACT, 1937

As in former years the inspection of factories was carried out and our activities were directed to cleanliness... non-mechanical factories and sanitary accommodation and escape in case of fire in all factories.

The following is a copy of the Annual Return submitted to the Ministry of Labour under this heading.

Premises	No.on Register	No.of Inspections Notices Served.	
Factories without mechanical power	19	45	Nil
Factories with mechanical power	148	311	12
Other premises	Nil	Nil	Nil

Sanitary Conveniences Unsuitable or defective

Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M.I.	By H.M.I.	No.of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
13	11	Nil	Five	Nil

PART VIII OF THE ACT

Outwork

Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work	Section 110		Section 111			Prosecutions
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Sec. 110(1)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices Served	
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
Wearing apparel) Making etc. Clng. and Washing	11	-	-	-	-	-
Household linen						
Lace, lace curtains and nets						
Curtains & furniture hangings						
Furniture and Upholstery						
Electro-plate						
File making						
Brass & brass articles						
Fur pulling						
Iron & steel cables & chains						
Iron & steel anchors and grapnels						
Cart gear						
Locks, latches & keys.						
Umbrellas, etc.						
Artificial flowers						
Nets, other than wire nets						
Tents						
Sacks						
Racquet and tennis balls						

It is here that I should report a withdrawal from the local authority of functions for which it has been responsible for many years, namely the issuing of Certificates covering Means of Escape in Case of Fire. By Government order this duty was transferred to the County Council and in December the transfer of information and duties was made between your Authority and the County Council.

THEATRES AND CINEMAS

There now remains in the town three cinemas open for public entertainment, although during the year the former local theatre did provide a season of cabaret with restaurant. It would seem that these premises have lost much of their popularity.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

The two common lodging houses still remain in the district and serve the needs of a section of our population, essentially men. They have always been found to be well managed, well maintained and clean, but it is a sad thought that they are often the only known home of aging male members of our community.

TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS

In my preamble I referred to the new Caravan Act, and pointed out that we have no permanent sites within the district. The town is frequently visited by itinerant hawkers and trouble does occasionally arise from the siting of vans by these people, without regard to either ownership or convenience. We are constantly alive to the position and on the occasions when trouble has arisen co-operation by owners and members of the police force have prevented over long visitations.

A number of travelling showmen continue to use sites in the district for winter quarters, but they are invariably well conducted.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION

Once again there was no change in our system during the year under review. The methods prescribed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries are employed and two rat catchers operate whole time. Unfortunately their activities have been affected by periods of sickness, but routine treatments were generally maintained. The Council continues to retain its membership of the Local Advisory Group, your officers attend the meetings.

The following sketches detail the work done during the year.

Premises inspected and found infested during the twelve months ended 31.12.60:-

Property	Rats		Mice	Total
	Major	Minor		
Corporation property	-	20	1	21
Dwelling houses	-	202	29	231
Business premises	-	54	12	66
Agricultural property	-	3	-	3

No. of treatments:

Corporation property.....	100
Dwelling houses.....	331
Business Premises.....	93
Farms.....	8
	<u>532</u>

	No. of Properties	No. of Inspections
Corporation property	38	139
Dwelling houses	13225	6716
Business premises	1236	2457
Farms	12	27
	14511	9339

STORAGE OF PETROLEUM SPIRIT

It will be recalled from my previous report that during 1959 the petroleum storage depots of the town had all been brought up to the standard of the Regulations, consequently during 1960 there are no special works called for and our activities were limited to routine inspections and licensing.

The up to date position regarding the storage of petroleum spirits, petroleum mixtures etc., is as follows:-

Number of premises where petrol is stored in underground tanks.....	44
Number of tanks used.....	74
Total capacity of tanks.....	85200 gallons petrol
Number of bulk surface installations.....	2
Number of tanks involved.....	12
Total capacity of tanks.....	72,000 gallons Hydro Carbons
Number of surface stores for cans etc.....	7
Total storage capacity.....	340 gallons petrol 300 gallons lamp spirit.

MARINE STORE DEALERS

Eight premises are registered for this particular trade and as in former years several police officers are authorised to act as officers under the Section, in addition to the staff of the department.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

These still comprise two gut scrapers, two tripe boilers, one fat melter and two rags and bones dealers, although in the latter stages of the year one of the gut scrapers was in the position of having to vacate his existing premises. Your officers co-operated with the person concerned, but at the year end alternative sites had not been secured.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

Three premises are still registered under the Act and are all well maintained.

HAIRDRESSERS AND BARBERS

The powers of registration granted by the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951, are still applied and fifty premises are so registered.

RAG, FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

During the year there were no premises operating in the district in need of registration under this Act.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, SECTION 50.

I continue to be the authorised officer of the local authority for this section of the Act. During the year, however, it was not necessary for the Local Authority to undertake the responsibility for the burial of any persons.

TOYS FOR RAGS

The Borough continues to be well served by locally based rag gatherers, who comply with the requirements of the Act. The department maintains its vigilence as we do occasionally receive visits from itinerant collectors. During the year there were no breaches of the Act observed.

MORTUARIES

In the past years I have stressed the need for new mortuary accommodation and I am now happy to report that progress has been made to this end. The Health Committee, having made arrangements for a new site and building, visited modern mortuaries in surrounding towns. As a result very definite requirements were agreed and at the year end plans were in the course of preparation.

In the meantime we continue to use the two mortuaries at Cinder Lane and Glasshoughton, where every precaution is taken to maintain the best possible standard having regard to their restricted facilities.

SUMMARY OF SANITARY DEFECTS AND NUISANCES FOUND

	<u>Informal and Formal Action</u>	
Nuisances found in 1960.....	363	85
Nuisances left over from 1959....	40	5
Total requiring abatement.....	403	90
Abated during 1960.....	345	69
Outstanding at end of 1960.....	58	21

PUBLIC CLEANSING

As in all former years, this section of the report and the figures included in it, relate to the fiscal year ended the 31st March 1961, and cover Refuse Collection and Disposal, Street Cleansing and Public Conveniences.

Refuse Collection

During the year certain noteworthy circumstances arose affecting this work. As from January 1961, the men's working week was reduced from 44 hours to 42 hours and in order to meet this reduction the working week was based on five days only.

Throughout the year we experienced resignations caused by men securing employment in industries where wage rates appear to be better and we not infrequently found a shortage of man power. The type of labour available to the department when these circumstances arose, left much to be desired, and in an effort to stabilise our personnel and at the same time offer earning capacity comparable with industry, a bonus scheme based on the number of bins collected, was negotiated with the men's Union. The scheme only came into being in March 1961, and as a result its effects had not been felt when accounts and records were concluded for the year; nevertheless early results lead to a feeling of optimism for the eventual result.

There was no change in the scheme of operation, the fleet continues to comprise two Dennis Paxit rear loaders, one Dennis Sheflex fore and aft rear loader, two Karrier C.K. side loaders, one Karrier Gamecock, one Karrier Bantam and one Fordson with special body.

The number of men per team varies according to the area allocated and the vehicle capacity. All the vehicles are provided with bags for the collection of waste paper and side loaders are further equipped with trailers.

From the collection angle salvage is limited to waste paper and cardboard and the figures for this are shown separately. The men continue to receive a bonus based on the waste paper output of the year.

Disposal Tips

Disposal by controlled tipping continues to serve some 95% of our refuse and during the year three tips were maintained. At Healdfield Road the privately owned quarry was filled off, levelled and covered and restored to its owners. At Water Lane and Three Lane Ends the new areas opened up the beginning of 1960, continued to make excellent progress and throughout the year the

Brayloader proved invaluable in keeping covered the tipped areas. The ability to seal off each day does reduce our trouble potential, whilst the levelling and final covering gives an effective seal to a completed section.

During the year a certain amount of salvage work was undertaken covering light scrap metal. This has, however, a fluctuating market and although we were finally able to clear our stock at Healdfield Road, it was with some difficulty.

Destructor

Throughout the year we operated the makeshift cell at Cinder Lane, but its primitive nature and restricted output calls for early replacement.

The following statistics will be found of interest:-

Collection

Refuse collected during the year was as follows:-

	<u>Tons.</u>	<u>Cwts.</u>
Ashbins (estimated weight).....	20,387.	7
Ashpits (estimated weight).....	59.	5
Shop Refuse and Salvage.....	457.	18
 TOTAL.....	 20,903.	 10

The net cost of this service was £29,514.

In addition the department removed 140 tons 6 cwts. of refuse from the Market premises, the cost of which was borne by the Market Committee.

As in previous years tradespeople and others conveyed material to the destructor and to the tips.

The emptying of cesspools was carried out as required and it is estimated that 4,852 tons of sewage was so removed at a cost of £1,323.

Tips

Material disposed of at the tips was as follows:-

	<u>Tons.</u>	<u>Cwts.</u>
Ashbins.....	20,387.	7
Ashpits.....	59.	5
Destructor Waste.....	7.	10
Street Sweeping.....	2,352.	0
Gully Cleansing.....	2,550.	15
Market Refuse.....	140.	6
 TOTAL	 25,497.	 3
 Shop Refuse.....	 436.	 7

Salvage

Materials salvaged during the year were as follows:-

	<u>Tons</u>	<u>£.</u>
Waste Paper.....	670	5,443
Scrap Metal.....	2	5

The gross expenditure of disposal was £9,596 but with the income from salvage and trade refuse of £8,696 this was reduced to a net figure of £3,900.

Street Cleansing

There was virtually no change in the system of street cleansing during the year. We continued to operate three mechanical sweeper collectors, two electrically propelled pedestrian controlled street orderly carts and of course a number of orderly beats. The shopping centre and certain important streets are swept daily, the operation is undertaken by small gangs at the commencement of each day, after which the gangs break up and take over their own allocated areas.

All street gulleys are cleansed by vacuum vehicles which, in addition, are responsible for cesspool emptying and other work. Occasionally street washing is undertaken by these vehicles, but the Summer of 1960 proved so wet that this was seldom necessary.

Following the wet Summer the Winter proved unusually mild, and although some frost rendered gritting of highways necessary, there was no occasion on which snow removal was necessary during the operative year. I commented on this in a report to the Health Committee, but before the report could be received a fall of snow occurred in April 1961!!! The English climate personified.

The following statistics are taken from the prescribed tables of cleansing costs and should prove of interest:-

Cost Statement 1960/61 (a) Refuse Collection and Disposal

Item	Particulars	Collection/Disposal		Totals	% of total gross expenditure	
		1	2	3	4	5
	<u>Revenue Account</u>		£.	£.	£.	%
1.	<u>Gross Expenditure</u>					
	(i) Labour	17,485		7,262	24,747	63.3
	(ii) Transport	12,004		110	12,114	31.0
	(iii) Plant, etc.	25		1,673	1,698	4.3
	(iv) Other items			551	551	1.4
	(v) Total Gross Expenditure	29,514		9,595	39,110	100.0
2.	<u>GROSS INCOME</u> (including £ received from other local auth.)					
		66		5,696	5,762	-
3.	<u>NETT COST</u>	29,448		3,900	33,348	-
4.	<u>Capital Expenditure met from revenue (included above)</u>	-		-	-	-

Item	Particulars 1	Collection	Disposal	Totals
		2	3	4
	<u>UNIT COSTS</u>	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
5.	Gross cost per ton, labour only	17. 2	7. 1	24. 3
6.	Gross cost per ton, transport only.	11. 10	1	11. 11
7.	Net cost (all expenditure) per ton.	28. 11	3. 10	32. 9
		£.	£.	£.
8.	Net cost per 1000 population	706	94	800
9.	Net cost per 1000 premises	1988	263	2251

OPERATIONAL STATISTICS

10. Area (statute acres - land and inland water)... 4,394
11. Population at 30th June, 1960 (Registrar-General's estimate)..... 41,690 persons
12. Total refuse collected (tons). Indicate whether A, E or T (note (j))..... 20,387 tons
13. Weight (cwts) per 1,000 population per day
(365 days to year)..... 27.5 cwts
14. Number of premises from which refuse is
collected..... 14,816 premises
15. Premises from which weekly collection is made 100% of total
16. Average haul, single journey, to final
disposal point (including....miles by secondary
transport)..... 1 mile
17. Kerbside collection, if practiced, expressed
as estimated percentage of total collection.. 0%
18. Total refuse disposed of (of which - tons
were disposed of for other local authorities). 26,807 tons
19. Methods of disposal (salvage excluded):
- (a) Crude tipping..... -%
 - (b) Controlled tipping..... 98.4%
 - (c) Direct incineration..... -%
 - (d) Separation and incineration..... 1.6%
 - (e) Other methods (state nature)..... -%
- 100.0%

OPERATIONAL STATISTICS (continued)

20. Salvage and Trade Refuse. Analysis of income and tonnage.

	Income (included in Item 2)	Tonnage Collected (included in Item 12)
	£.	Tons
<u>Salvage</u>		
(a) Raw kitchen waste (note (a)).....	-	-
(b) Scrap metal.....	5	2
(c) Waste Paper.....	5,443	670
(d) Other Salvage.....	-	-
(e) Totals.....	5,448	672
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Trade Refuse.....	314	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>

(b) Street Cleansing

Particulars 1	Street Sweeping and Watering 2	Street gully cleaning 3	Total 4	% of total gross expenditure 5
				%
<u>Revenue Account</u>	£.	£.	£.	%
<u>1. Gross Expenditure</u>				
(i) Labour	8,652	888	9,540	52
(ii) Transport	6,039	2,070	8,109	45
(iii) Plant, etc.	389	5	394	2
(iv) Other items	255	-	255	1
(v) Total gross expenditure	15,335	2,963	18,298	100
<u>2. Gross Income (excluding reimbursements from Ministry of Transport & the County Council.)</u>				
	124	-	124	-
<u>3. NETT COST</u>	15,211	2,963	18,174	-
<u>4. Capital Expenditure met from revenue (included above)</u>				
	-	-	-	-
<u>5. Gross Expenditure on snow clearance gritting not included previously</u>	2,844	-	-	-

(b) Street Cleansing (continued)

Particulars 1	Street Sweeping and Watering 2	Street gully cleansing 3	Total 4
	s. d.		
<u>UNIT COSTS</u>			
6. Net cost per street mile	38. 7.	-	-
7. Net cost per 1000 gulleys cleansed.	£.	£.	£.
	-	109	-
8. Net cost per 1000 population	365	71	436

OPERATIONAL STATISTICS

9. Mileage of street cleansed (note (j))..... 51.18
10. Frequency of cleansing:
- (a) At least once daily..... 5.4%
 - (b) Three to five times weekly..... 20.5%
 - (c) Twice weekly..... 8.9%
 - (d) Once weekly..... 34.4%
 - (e) Less than once weekly..... 30.8%
11. Percentage of street cleansing done by mechanical means..... 47.7%
12. Number of street gulleys cleansed (note (k))... 4721
13. Number of gully cleansings during year
(Number of gulleys X number of cleansings)
(note (k))..... 27,249
14. Percentage of gully cleansings done by mechanical means..... 100%

STREET CLEANSINGANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURESTREET SWEEPING

	District Roads	County Roads			Total County Roads	TOTAL ALL ROADS
		Class I	Class II	Class III		
Wages	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Wages	6381	1931	142	198	2271	8652
Transport	4147	1251	139	502	1892	6039
Carts, Plant, etc.	311	66	5	7	78	389
Other Items	137	88	9	21	118	255
TOTAL COST	10976	3336	295	728	4359	15335
<u>STREET GULLY CLEANSING</u>						
Wages	759	92	15	22	129	888
Transport	1780	202	42	46	290	2070
Tools etc.	-	3	1	1	5	5
TOTAL COST	2539	297	58	69	424	2963
<u>STREET GRITTING</u>	1599	946	124	175	1245	2844
<u>SNOW REMOVAL</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-

Amounts recoverable from County Council	COUNTY ROADS			TOTAL
	Class I	Class II	Class III	
Street Sweeping	£.	£.	£.	£.
Street Sweeping	1461	143	348	1952
Gully Cleaning	297	58	69	424
Gritting	946	124	175	1245
Snow Removal	-	-	-	-

Public Conveniences

There was no change in accommodation during the year, but plans were in the course of preparation for additional accommodation at The Square, Airedale, and at Four Lane Ends; these premises should come into existence during 1961, and will meet the very serious needs. At our existing accommodation attendance is provided for the women's section at Bradley Street, but the men's section and all urinals in the town are served by part time attendants and cleaning.

STAFF

There were no changes in the staff of the department during the year and the following are the members:-

Deputy Public Health Inspector..... Mr.J.Rooke.

Additional Public Health Inspectors... Mr.K.Whitley.
Mr.H.Burton.
Mr.J.D.Hill.

Technical Assistants..... Mr.J.S.Hepworth
Mr.R.Hughes.
Mr.D.Ward.

Clerks..... Mrs.N.Ward.
Mrs.V.A.Stansill.
Mrs.J.Muscroft.

CONCLUSION

In concluding this report I would like to refer to the fact that the department must have been affected to some degree during the year by my indisposition, and I am extremely grateful to the members of my staff and particularly to Mr.Rooke my Deputy, for the great support they have given me. Mr.Rooke undertook much responsibility and accepted many duties on my behalf and I am greatly indebted to him for this willing help so readily given and so efficiently conducted. I would also wish to express to the Council my appreciation of the confidence shown in me and also again thank my colleagues in other departments for their help and support throughout the year.

I beg to remain,

Your obedient Servant,

E.J.WINFIELD

Senior Public Health Inspector
and Cleansing Superintendent.

Cinder Lane,
17th August,1960.

